The New-York Times.

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THE CENTRAL AMERICAN CALAMITY.

[illegible] Hundred and Forty-Five Passengers on Board.

[illegible] Complete List of the Passengers from Aspinwall.

[illegible] Names of the Lost from San Francisco.

[illegible] $1,219,189 in Specie on Board the Central America.

NUMBER OF MAIL-BAGS LOST.

The Mail steamer on the Pacific side which connected with the lost *Central America* was the *Sonora*. She left San Francisco on the 20th of August, and arrived at Panama on the 2d of September. The papers brought yesterday by the *Star of the West* do not give us the list of her passengers, from which we should be able to learn the names of all those from California who were lost with the *Central America*. This list, it is feared, cannot be obtained until the arrival of the steamer connecting with that of Oct. 20, from San Francisco, due here about the 13th or 14th of November.

We learn, however, from the California papers, that the *Sonora* left San Francisco with *four hundred and forty-four passengers*. The Aspinwall *Courier*, in noticing the departure of the *Central America*, from that port, says that she carried out *four hundred and forty-five passengers*. By an examination of the list, which we publish below, it will be seen that twenty-eight of these were from the Isthmus; the balance, therefore, (416,) of the *Central America's* passengers were from California.

ADDITIONAL NAMES OF PASSENGERS FROM SAN FRANCISCO LOST IN THE CENTRAL AMERICA.

As we have already stated, a complete list of the passengers from San Francisco by the steamer that connected with the *Central America* cannot yet be obtained. Our reporter, however, after conversation with some of the passengers by the *Star of the West*, has learnt that the following names of people, not before published, were lost with the ill-fated steamer.

—— MALLORY, of Massachusetts, from Sonora, aged [illegible], went to California last Spring to see his brother and was on his return home.

[illegible] GREAN, of Maine, blacksmith, from Sonora, aged 30 and married, sent his wife home three months previous.

MR. BRAINARD, of Illinois, called "Duke" in the mines, a minor, aged 25 years.

WM. RAINAGE, of Ohio, from Tuolumne County, had been in California about five years.

LEONARD YOUNG, of Ohio, from Diamond Springs, miner and school-teacher, aged about 36 years.

MR. ALLEN, of Vermont, from Sacramento City, in the nursery business.

JOHN DIXON, commission merchant of San Francisco, from New-York. Mr. WINTERS, passenger by the *Star of the West*, saw Mr. DIXON leave San Francisco by the steamer of Aug. 20.

[illegible], (two brothers,) of Illinois, from Memphis, Calaveras County, aged about 30 and 34 years.

[illegible], of Maine, went from Michigan to California, and left Calaveras County on the 16th of August, intending to sail from San Francisco on the 20th.

MORRIS OWENS, of Yuba County, Cal., formerly from Ohio; about 30 and single; has a brother who was an artist, and returned from California last Fall.

LIST OF PASSENGERS FROM THE ISTHMUS ON THE LOST CENTRAL AMERICA.

We are indebted to M. O. ROBERTS, Esq., President of the United States Mail Steamship Company for the following list of the passengers, *from the Isthmus*, who were on board the *Central America*:

FIRST CLASS.

J. A. FREEMAN, (lost.)
—— ESCOBAR, (lost.)
JOSE REGUIS, Peruvian Minister to the United States, (lost.)
N. M. VIRATO, Secretary of the Peruvian Minister, (lost.)
H. AYULO, Lima, Peru, (saved.)
T. M. B. SMITH, (lost.)
WM. GRAFTON, (lost.)
Capt. W. G. DYER, (lost.)
ADOLPHO OLLAYER, (lost,) and brother, a lad of 11 years, (lost,) Lima, Peru.
ALCIDA RICHON, bearer of dispatches to Paris and Belgian Consul at Lima, (lost.)
CHARLES TAYLOR, Mate in the Pacific M. S. S. Co.'s employ, (lost.)
C. MCCARTHY, Engineer do., (saved.)
J. SELLAMEN, (lost.)

SECOND CLASS.

W. WATSON & SON, (lost.)
OTIS BARLOW, (lost.)
JAMES O'NEIL, (lost.)
—— OLIVER, (lost.)
G. W. GRIFFIN, (lost.)
WM. OSBORNE, (saved.)
THOMAS MALONEY, (lost.)
FRANK CARPENTER, (lost.)
WM. HENDEL, (lost.)
WM. FLASS, (lost.)
A. AMSON, (lost.)
T. J. MORRIS, (lost.)
F. GRIFFITH, (lost.)

Passengers from the Isthmus saved.......... 3
Passengers from the Isthmus lost.......... 25
Total.......... 28

These, however, are not *all* the passengers from Aspinwall, if we are to credit the *Courier* of that place, which, in its issue of Sept 4, says:

"Among the *Central America's* passengers were Mr. S. DE LA COVA, of the late firm of COVA & Co., in Panama, on his way to Havana, and Dr. ROBT. E. MOORE, Surgeon-in-Chief to the Panama Railroad Company, who proceeds on a visit to his home, *via* New-Orleans. Dr. MOORE has been engaged for the past three years in the service of the Panama Railroad Company, as Physician and Surgeon, and has enjoyed the uninterrupted esteem and confidence of all who had known him, either in his private or professional capacity. His sterling integrity, high sense of honor, and unaffected courtesy, as well as the zeal and ability with which he has discharged the duties of his responsible office have gained him many and sincere friends. Dr. MOORE has our best wishes for his success in his professional career, and should fortune ever bring him back to the Isthmus we promise him, on the part of his numerous friends, a hearty and joyous welcome."

We fear very much that Dr. ROBERT E. MOORE is among the lost. It will be noticed that the *Courier* says that Dr. MOORE intended to proceed home by way of Havana and New-Orleans. Now, the *Philadelphia*, which connected with the *Central America* at Havana, brought no *California or Panama passengers to New-Orleans*, owing to the rigid quarantine regulations which prevented her entering the harbor of Havana. Furthermore, if the Havana papers reported correctly the names of those landed there from the *Central America*, Dr. MOORE was not among them. Mr. S. DE LA COVA is mentioned as having arrived. It is, therefore, highly probable that, finding direct communication with New-Orleans interrupted, Dr. MOORE determined to come on to New-York, and was lost in the late distressing calamity.

THE TREASURE LOST IN THE CENTRAL AMERICA.

From our California exchanges, by the *Star of the West*, we obtain the precise amount of treasure brought down to Panama from San Francisco by the *Sonora*. It is as follows:

Wells, Fargo & Co.	$260,300 00
B. Davidson	216,000 00
Sather & Church	205,000 00
Tallant & Wilde	128,000 00
Alsop & Co.	147,079 00
J. Patrick & Co.	105,000 00
Lewis Strauss	76,441 79
Abel Guy	55,000 00
E. Kelley & Co.	41,500 00
St. Losky, Levy & Co.	40,037 79
Freeman & Co.	37,000 00
D. O. Mills & Co.	34,000 00
D. L. Ross & Co.	33,012 28
W. T. Coleman & Co.	30,500 00
Parrott & Co.	25,026 10
Pioche, Bayerque & Co.	21,000 00
Mark Brumagim & Co.	14,000 00
Roussel, Auger & Co.	11,000 00
Treadwell & Co.	10,027 00
Crosby & Dibblee	10,000 00
Spatz, Newhouse & Co.	10,000 00
J. Saulnier & Co.	8,020 00
C. T. Meader	6,500 00
J. B. Thomas	5,120 00
Geo. Howes & Co.	5,000 00
Z. Brustein & Bro.	4,000 00
J. Guerin & Co.	4,000 00
Rutte & Co.	3,400 00
A. E. Sabattie & Co.	3,300 00
E. Zahn	2,370 00
E. & J. Rosenfeld	2,000 00
Other shippers	55,442 48
Total	$1,505,467 13

The shipments of B. DAVIDSON and ABEL GUY, printed in italics above, were for England direct by the West India Mail steamer from Aspinwall. Deducting therefore these two amounts ($271,000) from the total shipment made at San Francisco ($1,505,467 13) there is left a balance of $1,234,467 13 in treasure probably lost on board the *Central America*. We say probably, because there may have been other shipments direct for England; and in confirmation of this supposition, we have a statement made by the Aspinwall *Courier* on the day after the *Central America* left that port, that she carried out only $1,219,189 43 in specie.

The *Alta California*, in noticing the departure of the *Sonora* on the 20th of August and the small amount of specie on board, says: "This is a gratifying falling off from the last semi-monthly shipment, and will doubtless set Wall-street in a ferment for fear the mines are giving out." Unfortunately it was not the arrival, but the non-arrival of this treasure which has put "Wall-street in a ferment."

Still it is gratifying to know that the loss of specie by the *Central America* is not so serious as people imagined it to be. The amount was generally put down at $1,700,000 or $1,800,000; it now turns out to have been little over $1,200,000.

THE MAILS LOST IN THE CENTRAL AMERICA.

We learn from the San Francisco papers that a very small mail was dispatched in the *Sonora* on Aug. 20. The San Francisco *Alta* puts the mail down as composed of one hundred and two mail bags, containing, besides newspapers, thirty-eight thousand letters. Of this amount, the Sacramento *Union* states that thirty-five bags of mail matter were forwarded from the Post-Office of that city. Several of these bags were destined for New-Granada and the South Pacific States. The remainder, amounting probably to ninety-six or ninety-eight bags, were placed on board the *Central America*, which, in addition to the Isthmus and South American mails, made a total of 104 bags on board the lost steamship. This again has been a less serious loss than was anticipated.

NOT AMONG THE LOST AS REPORTED.—N. S. THRESHER, JR., of No. 61 East Broadway, New-York, reported to have been among the lost passengers of the *Central America*, was still in California when the last steamer left.

CARRINGTON RAYMOND, the son of Mr. J. H. RAYMOND, Agent of the United States Mail Steamship Company, and who was at first supposed to have been on board the *Central America*, was a passenger by the *Star of the West*. He was intending to leave by the previous steamer, but fortunately was prevented by unfinished business.

A CORPSE WITH A LIFE-PRESERVER ON.—On Saturday, about noon, the *Star of the West* passed the dead body of a man floating upon the surface, supported by a life-preserver. It was off the capes of Virginia, and the sea was rough at the time. It was supposed to be one of the passengers of the *Central America*.

THE STAR OF THE WEST.—Upon the arrival of this steamer, yesterday, and as soon as her passengers and freight were discharged, the Company decided to send her back on the 7th, instead of the *St. Louis*, which was being got in readiness for the voyage. Operations were accordingly commenced at once to get her in readiness to sail on Wednesday, and her coal was being put on board last night. A large number of passengers are engaged.

The Telegraph Cable—Dispatch from Capt. Hudson.

From the Washington States, Saturday.

Interesting particulars in regard to the plans of the Atlantic Telegraph Company will be found in the following dispatch this morning received at the Navy Department, from Captain HUDSON:

U. S. STEAM-FRIGATE NIAGARA, KEYHAM DOCK-YARD, PLYMOUTH, Thursday, Sept. 17, 1857.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the *Niagara* was hauled into the Keyham basin yesterday afternoon, preparatory to landing the telegraphic cable, with the massive appendages of machinery—the steam-engine and boiler which have so long, so uselessly, and so fatally occupied her quarter-deck.

Should the company desire to leave in their present condition the fixtures attached—or now up in the *Niagara* for coiling the cable—the trusses on the beams, &c., much of which would be destroyed in breaking up or removing, I shall comply with their wishes, unless otherwise directed by you, and return with her to New-York, as she will then stand with the fixtures prepared for another and more successful attempt, or ready for removal at home, in event of her being ordered or required for another service.

The company have definitely decided not to lay out the cable this Autumn, but to defer it until next Summer.

I herewith inclose a copy of their official letter on that subject, received on the 4th instant; also a resolution of thanks to the commanding and other officers of the Telegraphic squadron, with a copy of my letter to the company, of the 15th inst., urging them to expedite the work of landing, which will occupy some 25 days, or more, unless they work night and day in getting it on shore.

The crew and officers are in excellent health—but leading just now a rather monotonous life. I am, &c.,

W. L. HUDSON, Captain.

Hon. I. TOUCEY, Secretary of Navy, Washington.

P. S.—I have just been informed by the Admiral-Superintendent, Sir JAMES PLUMRIDGE, that he has received a telegraphic dispatch from the Admiralty not to have any of the cable landed until further notice. I can only conjecture, as the Company have abundant time to manufacture another cable, that it may have been disposed of to the Red Sea or East India Company, for laying out to India.

TREATY CONCLUDED WITH THE PAWNEES.—Gen. GEO. W. DENVER, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, came down on the *Omaha* from Nebraska to Weston, *en route* for Washington. He reports having made a full and satisfactory treaty with the Pawnees at Table Creek, in the vicinity of Nebraska City, on the 24th of September. The Government has now bought all the lands of the Pawnees, with the exception of thirty by forty miles on the Loup Fork. The treaty lasted three days, and was closed with satisfaction to all. The Pawnees agree to send all their children over ten years of age to mission schools, to be established; also to send apprentices from their young men to learn the different trades.—*St. Louis Democrat.*

THE NEVISINK MURDER.—Since the adjournment of Court we understand that new evidence against DONNELLY has come to light. It is stated that a clue has been found to the discovery of the dagger, and also to a suit of clothing, belonging to DONNELLY, covered with blood. The theory is that as soon as the blow was struck he ran first to his room, where he divested himself of the bloody clothes, which, together with the dagger, were thrust into a carpet-bag, and the bag and its contents were then conveyed away by a friend he had in the house.—*Monmouth Democrat.*

AFFAIRS IN KANSAS.

Prospects of the Pending Election.

From our own Correspondent.

WYANDOTT, K. T., Tuesday, Sept. 22, 1857.

A few days more and we shall be in an election chaos. On all sides there is nothing else thought of or talked of. A few of the Free-State leaders and agitators are endeavoring to represent the prospects of the party as exceedingly disheartening. The persistency with which they harp on failure, gives some ground for the belief that they would not be very much displeased with a confirmation of their worst apprehensions. The great mass of the party, however, entertain the strongest hopes of their complete success. Their confidence in their superior strength, their reliance on Governor WALKER'S honesty of promise and firmness of intention, their conviction that the result of this election is to determine the question of continued quiet or renewed commotion in the Territory, all assure them of a thorough triumph.

I know there are some honest, well-meaning but timorous people, who profess to find cause for serious alarm and grave distrust in the rumors of another Missouri raid, and in the character of the judges of election, many of whom are known to belong to the Pro-Slavery Party. I can see no ground for such disquietude. It is a fact that some of the more violent of the Pro-Slavery leaders have expressed their desire to bring twenty-five hundred Missourians into the Territory on election day, to outweigh the Free-State majority. But the desire and its accomplishment are very different things. In the first place they are powerless to induce the Missourians into another invasion. The border counties of that State, if their opinions are fairly reflected by their newspapers, favor WALKER'S policy, and have long ago abandoned all notion of making Kansas a Slave State. It is only such blustering ignoramuses as H. CLAY PATE, of the *Star of Empire*, or KEYS, of the *Constitutionalist*, two papers published, one at Weston, and the other at Atchison, that talk of overpowering the Free-State voters. In the second place, thrice twenty-five hundred Missourians would be insufficient to fulfill the threat.

Nor do I share in the fear that the judges of elections will act unfairly. I am aware that 500 copies of the opinion of Mr. WEER, the United States District-Attorney in Kansas, asserting the necessity of a tax exaction as a qualification for voting, were carefully circulated among the judges of election throughout the Territory. But what of that? The judges are reasoning animals. They cannot be oblivious of the fact that if they connive at illegality, their labor goes for nothing. Simultaneously with the Governor's proclamation appeared an editorial paragraph in the Kansas *National Democrat*, a paper published at Lecompton, and generally regarded as an independent exponent of the Governor's views, which was explicit on this point. I copy it:

"By the Organic Act of Congress, a certificate for the Delegate to Congress, based on the majority of legal votes, is to be given to the Governor, and the certificate to the Members of the Territorial Legislature is to be given by Secretary STANTON, who fully coincides in Gov. WALKER'S views. As these gentlemen, we have no doubt, will fully perform their whole duty, it will be useless to poll illegal votes, or to exclude those which are legal; and for the honor and peace of our Territory, we hope this will not be attempted."

But apart from this, so far as I have any personal knowledge of the judges of election, they are men on whose integrity I would repose the fullest confidence. The judges for Douglas County, within which are the towns of Lawrence, Lecompton, Bloomington, Palmyra, and Big Springs, have been represented to me by leading men of both parties, as entirely unobjectionable.

Whilst some of the Free State people see fit to indulge in these gloomy anticipations, many of our Pro-Slavery friends consider that they have still more serious ground to expect maltreatment and injustice at the polls. They assert that the military association commanded by LANE and controlled by the reckless agitators who labored to prevent the people from resolving to vote, and wish to keep up the *casus belli*, was established in reality for the purpose of overawing and beating back the Pro-Slavery voters, though ostensibly its object was simply to protect the Free-State voters. Whilst I am free to admit that the character of the men who stand at the head of this military organization gives no guarantee for the propriety of their course or the wisdom of their intentions, yet I am tolerably well satisfied that the combined influences of the peaceful motives and better judgment of the great majority of the voters, and of the presence of large detachments of United States troops at the precincts where, in the event of violence occurring, it would be most likely to manifest itself, will effectually repress every attempt to provoke collision or produce bloodshed.

Another charge frequently reiterated by Pro-Slavery people, is one accusing a large contingent of the Free-State settlers of a deliberate and systematized series of efforts to thwart the wishes of the actual *bona fide* residents of the Territory, by acting as the tools of the Emigrant Aid Society, which is said to be a vast speculating Company, organized for the purpose of obtaining large tracts of the public domain by evasions of the preëmption laws. These settlers, it is asserted, are imported by the Society, furnished with funds to meet the expenses of preëmpting claims in the most fertile portions of the Territory, empowered to buy in their claims in their individual names (as the law requires) when the land sales occur, then, by preconcerted arrangement, making over the title thus acquired to the company, and, after thus conveying away whole townships, moving bodily off to "fresh fields and pastures new," where the process is repeated again and again until fear of detection eventually drives them out of the Territory. To sustain this extraordinary allegation the fact (if it be a fact) is frequently cited of there having been an immense preponderance of Free-State voters in the neighborhood of Paoli prior to the land sales there in June last, and that since that period their numbers have so far diminished that their opponents can now outvote them, two to one. A similar migration is said to be in preparation at Emporia, a Free-State town in the central region of the Territory, where the public lands have not yet come into market.

These proofs I am rather inclined to call into question. It is not to be denied, certainly, that a great many of the settlers make it a practice to dodge the preëmption law by making and preëmpting as many claims as they can without exposure; but to say that they do so under the auspices or for the benefit of any fraudulent society, is a different thing entirely. The whole statement wears a look of extravagance about it that repels confidence; but as I have no reliable information in regard to it, one way or another, it must go for what it is worth, for the present. I give it as I heard it, simply to show that there are fears and accusations on both sides. P. H. C.

Prospects of the Election.

From the Chicago Press.

P. S.—Only two days from Kansas, and three days from Lawrence! Along the Missouri River I could learn of no preparation to invade Kansas next Monday at the election. The Mayor of Leavenworth did not expect it, nor the citizens of the Kansas towns on the river. Gentlemen coming aboard from Missouri said there would be no raid—that the border-ruffians themselves gave it up that Kansas must be a Free State, which is now the general concession. Dr. BELL, a conservative man from Independence, said some of the slaveholders were already selling out and moving South for fear that Missouri was to become a Free State. So soon and so thorough is the reaction from the barbarism of last year. Dr. B. said they wanted Eastern enterprise and Eastern capital to come in, that it was coming, and any sentiments could be entertained there now. If there is an invasion, look out for bloody work, for the people of Kansas have borne as much as they can and ought to bear. They are ready for the defence of the ballot-box. J. E. R.

Views of a Federal Office-Holder.

The Louisville *Democrat* contains the following report of remarks made in a speech at Leavenworth, by Gen. WHITFIELD, the Kansas Delegate to the last Congress:

He said that his position and his duties now were not of a political character; but he always felt it his duty, when called upon by his fellow-citizens, to give his opinion upon any public question, fully, frankly, and fearlessly. He was a Democrat, first, last and all the time. He was also a pro-slavery man; but didn't hold that individual likes or dislikes upon the Slavery question, was any test of his Democracy. He thought that as good Democrats lived in Maine as in Georgia, and as good in Ohio as in Tennessee. *He was emphatically in favor of submitting the Constitution which will be framed in September next, at Lecompton, to the people for ratification.* As to who were the people, he did not assume the province of determining, but thought the Convention should leave this question to be settled by the Territorial laws, which prescribe a residence of six months as one of the qualifications of a voter. He had heard with astonishment, that there were men professing to be Democrats, who were opposed to the proposed submission. He was prepared to tell all such men that, as one who flattered himself that he was somewhat posted upon this question, *it would be unparalleled impudence* to ask members of Congress who were pledged to the doctrine of allowing the people to govern themselves in their own way to stultify themselves by voting for a Constitution that they were not satisfied expressed the will of the majority of the *bona fide* citizens of Kansas. *He warned the members of that Convention that a failure to refer that Constitution to the people for ratification would not meet with the sanction of the party in Kansas; and he pledged himself that in such an event he would be first in calling a meeting of all true Democrats of the Territory, for the purpose of opposing the Constitution and petitioning Congress to reject it. He indorsed Gov. Walker in all his speeches, proclamations and acts*, and he expressed an abiding faith that the Governor would yet solve the great problem of self-government in Kansas, amicably, equitably, and to the entire satisfaction of all rational men.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 48 Wall-st., and 181 Broadway

The Expected News from Europe.

PORTLAND, Me., Sunday, Oct. 4—8 P. M.

The steamship *Anglo Saxon* is now fully due at Quebec with four days' later news from Europe. She had not been heard of at the hour of closing last night, and the operators were notified to be on hand this evening. As the operators here cannot raise Montreal, the presumption is that the line is out of order.

Burning of a Propeller and a Freight Warehouse.

SANDUSKY, Saturday, Oct. 2.

The Propeller *Republic* of the New-York and Erie Railroad Line was burned at the S. M. and N. Railroad Dock this afternoon. She had a full cargo of rolling freight and live stock, which was consumed. She was partially insured. The large freight warehouse of the Railroad Company caught fire from the propeller and was destroyed, together with a portion of its contents. The building was insured for $10,000.

Closing of the Maine State Fair.

BANGOR, Me., Saturday, Oct. 3.

To-day the Maine State Fair closed its third exhibition by a trotting match for $200 premium. The conditions of the race were best two in three, free to all horses raised and always owned in Maine. The premium was taken by *Lady Burnham*, owned by A. BURCH, of Winthrop. Time: 2:45; 2:44; 2:46. A second purse, free to all horses, was taken in three straight heats by *Harry Walton*, exhibited by J. O. WALTON. Time: 2:44; 2:42; and 2:35. The rain of yesterday rendered the track heavy. On the whole, the State Fair has proved highly satisfactory.

The National Horse Exhibition at Springfield.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Saturday, Oct. 3.

The trot between *Flora Temple* and *Lancet* commenced at 3 o'clock this afternoon, HENRY FULLER, of this city; ELIJAH SIMMONS, of Albany; and PETER DUBOIS, of New-York, acting as judges. *Flora* was to harness, and *Lancet* under the saddle. *Flora* had the pole and won in three straight heats. Time, 2:30¼, 2:32 and 2:32; *Lancet* was hardly a length behind either time. There were eight or ten thousand people present.

The Great Firemen's Parade in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Oct. 4.

Great preparations are making for the firemen's parade to-morrow. A large number of firemen from other cities and the interior arrived yesterday, and more are expected this evening. The weather is fine and the indications are that there will be a clear day to-morrow.

Marine Disasters.

LOSS OF THE SHIP CATHERINE.

PROVINCETOWN, Mass., Sunday, Oct. 4.

The schooner *Minnesota*, Captain NICKERSON, arrived here from the Grand Banks, reports that, no date given, an unknown ship ran into the ship *Catherine*, from Thomaston, Me., sinking her immediately. The officers and crew were saved and taken on board by the unknown ship, which was bound for Liverpool.

THE BARK CUBA.

NORFOLK, Va., Saturday, Oct. 3.

The bark *Cuba*, before reported ashore at Currituck, arrived here to-day.

Two Firemen Killed by Falling Walls.

PITTSBURGH, Saturday, Oct. 3.

Two firemen, named B. M. KINCAID and WM. MAXWELL, injured at a fire yesterday by the falling of walls, died to-day.

Ocean Steamers.

THE ANTELOPE OUTWARD BOUND.

PORTLAND, Saturday, Oct. 3.

The steamer *Antelope* sailed from this port for Liverpool *via* Halifax and Newfoundland, at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

THE JAMES ADGER AT CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Oct. 3.

The United States Mail steamship *James Adger*, Capt. S. C. TURNER, from New-York, arrived here at 4 o'clock this morning.

Indictment of Robertson, for Poisoning his Wife.

ROCHESTER, Saturday, Oct. 3.

JOHN B. ROBERTSON, Cashier of the Eagle Bank, has been indicted by the Grand Jury, for attempting to destroy the life of his wife by poison. Rumor says that of twenty-three jurors, only two were opposed to a bill. ROBERTSON gave bail this morning.

THE POLICE NOT TO MEDDLE WITH POLITICS.—Frequent complaints have been made recently to the Police Commissioners, that a good many members of the Police Department were taking an active part in politics. Mr. Superintendent TALLMADGE, after consultation with the Police Commissioners, issued, on Saturday, the following general order:

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE, NEW-YORK, Oct. 3, 1857.

By the 30th section of the rules and regulations for the general government of the Metropolitan Police district of the State of New-York, it is directed that "The right to vote is guaranteed by the Constitution to every citizen of the United States, but in order to secure a full discharge of the very important duties confided to the force, no member of the Police Department will be permitted to connect himself directly or in any way with a society, club, committee or organization of any kind, the object of which is the political advancement of a party clique or individual."

From the above rule it is apparent that the Board of Commissioners have desired to secure the confidence of their constituency by promulgating a rule in full accordance with public sentiment. The propriety of this rule and its strict enforcement must be apparent to all, as this department is constituted for the protection of our fellow citizens and the preservation of their property, and not for the purpose of promoting the objects of any political party.

I shall require strict observance of this rule, and its violation will be attended with the consequences prescribed herein. F. A. TALLMADGE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STAR OF THE WEST.

$1,268,734 in Treasure.

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

John B. Weller and the Democratic State Ticket Elected.

Success of the People's Ticket in San Francisco.

Vote of the People Against Repudiation.

Interesting from Oregon and Washington Territories, Utah, and the Sandwich Islands.

OUR NEW-GRANADA CORRESPONDENCE.

LATER FROM THE CENTRAL AMERICAN STATES.

Nicaragua and Costa Rica to be United Under One Government.

Death of the U. S. Minister to Guatemala

One Month Later from the South Pacific.

Seizure of an American Ship by a Chilean War Vessel.

The United States Mail steamship *Star of the West*, ALFRED G. GRAY, Esq., commanding, arrived at this port yesterday morning, from Aspinwall.

The *Star of the West* left Aspinwall, Sept. 24, having been detained until that time, awaiting the arrival of the mails and treasure, per steamer *California*, from San Francisco, Sept. 5.

The *Star of the West* touched off Havana on the evening of the 28th, arrived at Key West morning of 29th; having taken in coal, left for New-York same day, at 10 A. M.

The U. S. steamship *Wabash*, Com. PAULDING, and H. B. M. screw *Brunswick*, were lying at Aspinwall; H. B. M. ship *Tartar*, was also seen going in. And the U. S. ships *John Adams*, and *Decatur*, also H. B. M. ship *Magicienne*, were in port at Panama.

Among the passengers, per *Star of the West*, are Hon. W. M. GWIN, Gov. FOOTE, and Hon. C. L. SCOTT, of California; also, Col. D. A. STARKWEATHER, late U. S. Minister to Chili.

On the passage out from New-York, Sept. 13, PETER PHILIPS, 2d cook, died, and was buried at sea.

Sept. 25, HENRY HANNON, of consumption.

Sept. 29, JOHN R. JONES, of Chagres fever.

We are indebted to BERFORD & CO.'S Express, and to the Express of WELLS, FARGO & CO., for papers received with dispatch.

Treasure List.

American Ex. Bank	[illegible]	W. Appleton & Co.	[illegible]
Howland & Aspinwall	70,[illegible]	W. T. Coleman & Co.	[illegible]
Roth, Haller & Co.	125,[illegible]	[illegible] Lodge	12,[illegible]
James Patrick	107,[illegible]	Eugene Kelly & Co.	46,[illegible]
Wells, Fargo & Co.	236,[illegible]	Conroy & O'Connor	12,[illegible]
Freeman & Co.	41,[illegible]	Thos. J. Hand & Co.	3,[illegible]
R. Meader & O. Adams	5,[illegible]	Ross, Falconer & Co.	20,[illegible]
Jas. Hunter & Co.	12,[illegible]	Scholle & Bro.	21,[illegible]
F. Gilter & Achelis	2,[illegible]	Goldstone, Friedlander & Co.	15,[illegible]
Treadwell & Co.	10,[illegible]	F. M. Drexel & Co.	[illegible]
E. & J. Rosenfeld	4,[illegible]	Duncan, Sherman & Co.	[illegible]
Howes & Clowell	1,[illegible]	Order	[illegible]
Z. Ernstein & Bro.	2,[illegible]		
Newhouse, Spatz & Co.	11,[illegible]		
Total			$1,268,734

CALIFORNIA.

THE STATE ELECTION.

SUCCESS OF THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

Our advices from San Francisco extend to the 5th ult. There is interesting and important information embraced in the news.

The State Election was held on the 2d. It resulted in the complete success of the Democratic ticket. Below we give a table of the vote of the State for Governor as far as heard from. The only question to be decided is as to whether Ex-Senator WELLER has been elected by a majority over both the other candidates or by a plurality. The returns thus far indicate that he will have a majority over both BOWIE, (American,) and STANLY, (Republican,) and that the former will run considerably ahead of the latter. The Northern counties had still to be heard from, and it was not believed that STANLY would there receive many votes. The following are the returns:

	Weller.	Bowie.	Stanly.
Napa	442	10	165
Marin (complete)	447	—	186
Contra Costa (complete)	482	73	283
Amador	427	265	90
Calaveras	333	69	51
Solano	869	300	271
Sierra	492	424	95
San Joaquin	1,317	550	314
Santa Clara	460	22	327
Placer	1,165	965	402
El Dorado (forty precincts)	3,200	1,180	900
Nevada	522	221	182
Sutter	366	53	132
Butte	709	311	332
Tehama	313	142	32
Sacramento	1,480	947	864
San Mateo	164	—	128
Totals	13,227	5,478	4,769

The vote throughout the State, judging from the figures already received, as well as from the San Francisco returns, has been very light. There is safety in saying that the entire Democratic State ticket has been successful, and that the same party will have an overwhelming majority in either branch of the Legislature.

SUCCESS OF THE PEOPLE'S TICKET IN SAN FRANCISCO.

Of this event the *Alta California*, of Sept. 3, says:

The election, yesterday, has resulted in the complete success of the People's ticket. The friends of reform have triumphed. The people have declared their sovereignty. It is with the greatest gratification that we announce these great facts. Yesterday, the 2d of September, is a day long to be remembered in the history of San Francisco. It has proven again that the people of this great city are true to themselves, in the election of good, faithful and competent citizens, to fill the various offices in this county. It was a consummation devoutly wished for.

In this election, the great principles of reform, which our citizens have struggled for during the past year, have been secured, and this city and county saved from the hands of those who have despoiled her of her fair fame, her rights and her honor. In the election of the People's Ticket, by a large majority, the mass of the people, without distinction of party, have indorsed the actions of the people's officers elected last year, and of the great reform movements of the past eighteen months.

And the *Bulletin* says:

Of the city and county of San Francisco, we have a better report to make. Here, the thieving "Democracy" was beaten, "horse, foot and dragoons," by the "People's Party," which marched up to the polls in unfaltering columns, and deposited their votes for "economy and reform." Our merchants, generally, closed their places of business, and attended the polls assiduously. Consequently, we had the quietest and most orderly election day on record. Not a single row or fight of any moment occurred; and no charge of unfairness, either in taking the vote or counting the ballots, has been ventured upon. The majority for the People's ticket will average two thousand.

VOTE IN FAVOR OF PAYING THE STATE DEBT.

The San Francisco *Herald* says:

It affords us the deepest satisfaction to be enabled to inform our distant readers that the citizens of San Francisco have voted by a large majority to pay the debt declared by the Supreme Court to have been illegally contracted. According to the returns published in another column, [illegible] votes were cast in the county of San Francisco for the payment of the debt, and only 3,716 for repudiation. From the State at large we have as yet received very little information as to the result of the vote on this question. It will in all probability be the last vote counted, for the people are naturally anxious to learn first of all the names of those who have been elected to administer their local affairs. We have no doubt, however, but that the people of the State of California have voted by a large majority to pay the debts incurred by their officials and for years acquiesced in and acknowledged by themselves.

The following review of the "Repudiation" question from the San Francisco *Prices Current and Shipping List* will at the present time be read with interest:

With respect to the "Repudiation" question, the San Francisco *Prices Current and Shipping List* says, in its monetary article: "We should be pleased to communicate to our Eastern friends by the outgoing steamer of to-morrow the exact majority by which the credit of the State has been redeemed, so far as the question "Shall we pay the public debt?" was concerned, and which was on Wednesday last decided by the people, according to present indications, overwhelmingly in the affirmative. When will the Congress of the United States be equally just, and aid us in liquidating our public indebtedness by restoring the "civil fund," so long and so unjustly withheld from our Treasury? As our readers are probably well aware, this civil fund comprises [illegible] made on California previous to her admission (in 1850) into the Confederacy, independent of the cost of the civil aid received from the United States. The account stands thus:

Military exactions from Aug. 6, 1848, to Nov. 12, 1849	$1,[illegible]
Customs from Nov. 12, 1849, to Sept. 9, 1850	1,[illegible]
Total	$[illegible]
Deduct expense of Civil Government previous to Sept. 9, 1850, and aid to immigration	[illegible]
Due California Sept. 9, 1850	$[illegible]

Now, although the justness of this claim has never been seriously controverted, it has been in vain that it has thus far been urged. The difficulty seems to be that an act of Congress is necessary for its liquidation, and such act members have not found time, during a period of seven years, to pass. Meanwhile the interest on our State indebtedness has been a severe tax on the people, and the heavy burden has in some quarters led to the advocacy of repudiation. Our State debt on the 1st of July, 1857, was $[illegible], and even were the above claim paid without interest, it would enable us to cancel all but some $[illegible] of our outstanding obligations. But were full justice meted out to us, and interest allowed in the ratio that we have been paying interest, there would be left, after such cancelment, a handsome surplus in the treasury. At ten per cent. per annum, (the interest annually compounded,) the General Government would now owe us considerably over five and a quarter millions of dollars!

We need not be reminded that Congress authorized the payment of a portion of our El Dorado War debt—some $[illegible], out of $1,[illegible] due. California was unjustly treated in that matter. Property was released at half its appraised value to the general Government, by the State of California, with the explicit understanding that the payment of the entire war debt would be urged on Congress by the appropriate department; but how successfully the claim was urged is shown in the meagre appropriation passed.

The State Treasurer, in accordance with the existing requirements of the law, reports for the month of August the following exhibit, showing the condition of the Treasury on the last day of that month:

Receipts since July 31	$[illegible]
Disbursements since July 31	[illegible]
Cash on Aug. 31	$[illegible]
Balance in the different Funds, Aug. 31, 1857:	
General Fund	$[illegible]
School Fund	[illegible]
Library Fund	[illegible]
Hospital Fund	[illegible]
Military Fund	[illegible]
Estates of deceased persons	[illegible]
Hiram Smith, Jr., absent heir of H. Smith, deceased	1,[illegible]
Total	$[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

CONVICTION OF WILLIAM [illegible] FOR ROBBING THE U. S. BRANCH MINT—DESTRUCTION OF COLUMBIA BY FIRE—OVERLAND IMMIGRATION—ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE A WITNESS IN THE LIMANTOUR CASE—ANOTHER DEFALCATION—MINING.

The trial of WILLIAM [illegible], for embezzling Government treasure from the United States Branch Mint of San Francisco, in which he was long employed, had just been concluded. The amount stolen by him was ascertained, on the trial, to be $[illegible]. After a careful investigation, he was found "guilty" by the Jury. He will be sentenced to the penitentiary. In connection with this Mint robbery case, it is stated that Col. HARASZTHY'S defalcation has been ascertained, finally, to be $[illegible].

A conflagration occurred in the flourishing mining town of Columbia, on the 25th of August, which swept it almost from existence. It broke out in the Chinese portion of the place, and in an hour the whole business part of the village was in flames. With the Masonic Hall, *Courier* office, two or three thoroughly fire-proof buildings, and the dwellings in the suburbs, little was spared from the fire. This awful visitation, we regret to say, was not unaccompanied with loss of life.

A fearful explosion of gunpowder occurred in the brick store of H. A. BROWN, which blew down the walls, and instantly killed five men, who were standing on or about the building. The total loss of property, by this appalling calamity, is computed at $500,000. Latest news from Columbia state that the burnt district is being rapidly rebuilt. The names of the killed by this calamity are H. N. BROWN, a member of the Board of Trustees of Columbia; WILLIAM TREAT; Captain [illegible], chief clerk of H. N. BROWN; DENNIS DRISCOLL, miner of Gold Springs; and J. M. B. CROOKS, of San Francisco.

Overland immigrants were daily entering the State through the various passes of the Sierra Nevada. Many of them have, beside their ordinary household effects, more or less stock, most of which has suffered little from their long tramp across the plains. In the mountains beyond Carson Valley, the immigrants have experienced much annoyance from the depredations of Indians, who have killed or driven off stock, and in some instances have committed murder.

On the morning of 22d August great excitement was occasioned in San Francisco, by the news that an attempt had been made to assassinate MANUEL CASTANARES, by stabbing him while he slept, in the chamber of his hotel. CASTANARES is the principal witness to sustain the great Limantour claim to $[illegible],000 of property in San Francisco and neighborhood. His evidence had partially been taken before the United States Commissioner, and had been published in the papers. It was very strong in favor of the claim. At night, on the 21st, he was awakened, he says, by receiving a blow on the chest; he saw a man run out of the room, and afterwards found he was stabbed. Staggering into the hall, he cried out, and fell, covered with blood, where he was picked up. His wound was only a slight flesh one, the knife having struck a rib. Who the assassin was has been wrapped in mystery. A singular circumstance is, that the wound was inflicted with his own knife, which was found sticking through the bed-clothes, the thickness of which is said to have saved his life. The Chief of Police next day offered, through the papers, a reward of $1,000 for the detection of the perpetrator of the deed. Two enterprising citizens appeared, and claimed the reward, alleging that CASTANARES himself did the stabbing, in order to gain sympathy for the Limantour claim. On being refused the money, they commenced suit in one of the courts to recover it.

A deficiency of nearly $4,000 has been discovered in the accounts of E. M. FRITER, late Treasurer of Sierra County.

Mining is carried on as vigorously and successfully as ever throughout the State. New diggings on Walker's River, Utah Territory, have been discovered, which are reported yielding handsomely. A number of miners from California had gone thither for the purpose of thoroughly prospecting the country for gold.

IMPORTANT FROM CARSON VALLEY.

MASSACRE OF AN EMIGRANT TRAIN.

The Sacramento *Union* has interesting advices from Placerville, announcing the arrival of a large number of overland emigrants, among whom the following are named:

I. W. Boreland, wife and family; William King, wife and family; George Berry, Mrs. Moore and two sons, *Richard Choud*, Ira Burnet, R. Dieper, W. Adams, C. Davis, W. Risking, A. Tawell, D. Bowling, J. B. Mather, H. Lyons, Wm. Hughes, J. T. Wright, Albert Lawsen, Andrew Lawson, and J. T. Burnett and son.

Mr. BURNETT brings the intelligence of the massacre of a whole train, consisting of six men and three children. One woman was shot through and scalped, and left for dead, but was found still alive by those who came up first. She is not expected to live. She is being brought into Carson Valley by ROUSSEAU'S train.

The stock was also recovered from the Indians, in doing which only one Indian was killed. The stock is in charge of ROUSSEAU'S train—[illegible] head.

Among the killed were HOLLOWAY and his brother-in-law. The three children were murdered before the faces of their parents, and horribly mutilated.

The emigrants, to a man, are willing to join a company to exterminate these fiends. They are all of the opinion that it will yet be six weeks before the emigrants all pass that locality, and begin to express their indignation that no move is being, or has been, made to organize a force in Placerville, it being only three hundred miles beyond Genoa. Nine-tenths of the emigrants would volunteer that are daily arriving in Carson Valley.

Three men had been murdered at Gravelly Ford. Their names were JOHN EVERHART, JOHN [illegible] and JOHN LAWSON. EVERHART had been traveling with Mr. BENNETT'S train, but left to pack in with another company.

The second day after leaving, some Sho-Shonee Indians wanted to trade a pony for a rifle. EVERHART handed the gun to one of the Indians, who immediately

[illegible] intelligence from Utah. On the [illegible] a train [illegible] route [illegible] Mr. [illegible] reported [illegible] of Company G., [illegible] Salt Lake City on the 6th [illegible] charge of treason and other crimes, and started with him for Washington City, within two hours after his [illegible] Mormons.

The San Francisco [illegible], in commenting upon this news [illegible] was sale in Salt Lake City on the 24 of July. The [illegible] story, on the authority of *Judge Cradle*, who pronounces it a hoax. The *Union* states that Judge CRADLE passed the Humboldt Sink several immigrant [illegible] Salt Lake Valley when he left there, and which had left Salt Lake City more than a month after the reported seizure, and they heard nothing [illegible]. On the contrary, BRIGHAM was there with the [illegible] genius. He said that if such an event had occurred, it would have been known in Carson Valley by the Mormons in less than seven days. [illegible]

The San Francisco [illegible] had had an interview within a fortnight [illegible] from Salt Lake City, who spoke [illegible] July confirmed previous reports as to the deplorable state of affairs prevailing among the Mormons. He says that during his [illegible] there was no [illegible] the [illegible] of life. An intolerable dread constantly surrounded him. A system of espionage is always kept up, and the [illegible], as those not of the Mormon faith are called, never think of expressing a sentiment at variance with those of that sect. The "Destroying Angel" [illegible] to Brigham's behest, and the Gentiles fear their deadly hand. It is not uncommon to find [illegible] upon the streets or highways. And yet, in the presence of Government officials, they are gentle as suckling doves.

As to the addresses we are published in the *Deseret News*, our informant states that they form no reference to those actually delivered. They are intended for outside circulation, and are dressed up accordingly, but retain the skeleton of the original remaining.

The Mormon missionaries in Oregon had met with very inhospitable treatment. At a public meeting held at Lawrey Mills, in Marion, [illegible] resolutions against Mormonism had been adopted.

Ample employment for the Mormons was furnished in the erection of the Temple, which goes on forward speedily. Some of the Mormons say that they do not expect to see the temple completed; but that before it is finished they will again be driven away as they were from Nauvoo. Where they will move to is a high [illegible] Lord only knows, and He has not, as yet, revealed it to any of their leaders. BRIGHAM YOUNG's late expeditions to Northern Oregon is by many regarded as indicating an early extension of the settlements in that direction. Others believe that eventually the temple will be built at Independence, Missouri.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Business—Discovery of the Bark J. C. Fremont—Curious Epidemic of Influenza.

Our dates from Honolulu are to the 1st of August, thirty-three days later than previous advices.

There had been a large increase of exportations for the past six months over those of the same period in 1856.

An expedition to Christmas Island, in search of the bark *J. C. Fremont*, had resulted in finding the same, after much search. The purchasers secured some hundreds of thousands of feet of lumber from the wreck.

Rumors had prevailed so extensively in Honolulu that nearly all of the inhabitants were prostrated. Business, for a time, was wholly suspended. It was not however, fatal, and at last accounts was subsiding. JOHN YOUNG, one of the Hawaiian Chiefs, died on the 18th of July, aged 67 years.

The Post-Office had been enlarged, owing to an increase of business.

A new church building was dedicated at Waimea, Hawaii, on the 16th of July.

Fruit was abundant, good and cheap. The crops were being harvested, in excellent condition.

California Marriages and Deaths.

MARRIAGES.

In San Francisco, Aug. 18, by Rev. F. Moosbake, Mr. Frederick Daniel Arf to Miss Louisa Liese, both of Eden, Alameda County.

In San Francisco, *Aug. 16, by Rev. Mr. Willey*, Mr. J. Sebastiano to Mrs. H. B. Thomas, all of San Francisco.

In San Francisco, Aug. 7, Mr. Patrick Kern to Miss Henrietta O'Shaughnessy, of New-Orleans.

In San Francisco, Aug. 16, by Rev. F. C. Ewer, John Henry Marvin to Melissa C. Brooks, both of San Francisco.

In San Francisco, Aug. 18, by Rev. B. Brierly, Albert S. Eldridge to Sophia A. Abehausen, both of San Francisco.

In San Francisco, Aug. 19, by Rev. Dr. Scott, David Wray to Anna Barbara Schimperle.

In San Francisco, Aug. 4, by Rev. F. C. Ewer, Clement F. Wood, of Nevada, to Miss Arabella S., daughter of Gov. Foote, of San Francisco.

In San Francisco, Aug. 23, by Rev. F. Moosbake, Mr. Frank Bergmor to Miss Dorothy Bann.

In the Chinese Chapel, Sacramento, Aug. 17, James Daniel to Nancy Rice.

In El Dorado, Aug. 19, Ace L. Waughman, of Grizzly Flat, to Miss Lizzie Shepherd.

In Sacramento, Aug. 18, George Schmith to Miss Amelia Burke.

In Sacramento, Aug. 18, W. B. Brown to Cassie Whitney.

At Marysville, on the 20th August, by Rev. E. B. Walsworth, James S. Tolles and Martha J. Herring, of Portland, Me.

In San Francisco, Aug. 23, by Rev. Dr. W. C. Anderson, G. H. Gray, of San Francisco, to Miss Kate Church, daughter of Henry Church, Esq., of Rochester, N. Y.

In Sacramento, Aug. 22, by Judge C. C. Jenks, Bernard Sere to Miss Catherine Stewart, both of Sacramento.

In Sacramento, Aug. 20, A. Duffe, of Folsom, to Mary Martin, of Sacramento.

At Coon Creek, Placer County, Aug. 19, Thatcher Ross to Elizabeth Nickason.

In San Francisco, Aug. 20, at the residence of Wm. F. Bromley, by Rev. R. C. Shaw, Wm. C. Mason to Miss Eliza E. Clark, both of San Francisco.

In San Francisco, Aug. 23, by Rev. Dr. Scott, Mr. William Wilson and Miss Hannah Grove.

In Sacramento, Aug. 24, by Rev. J. A. Benton, John A. Muller to Miss Ellen M. Mitchell, all of Sacramento.

In San Francisco, Aug. 23, by Rev. F. Moosbake, Mr. Andreas Abbott and Miss Lena Rathjen.

In Marysville, Aug. 22, Mr. Charles Andess to Miss Caroline Moulty.

In Sacramento, Aug. 27, by Rev. J. A. Benton, Simon Roth to Miss Williamina Kitchiner, all of Sacramento.

In San Francisco, Aug. 20, at the residence of Mr. Jacob Underhill, by Rev. R. P. Cutler, Minord S. Thresher to Miss H. Jennie Rideout, both of San Francisco.

In Mariposa, Aug. 12, Charles McVeagh, to Sarah M. Warner, formerly of San Jose.

In San Francisco, in Calvary Church, Aug. 29, by Rev. Dr. Scott, Mr. David Strickland, of Sacramento City, to Miss Susan E. Phelps, of Columbus, Ga.

In San Francisco, in Calvary Church, Aug. 26, by Rev. Dr. Scott, Mr. Robert Ordway to Miss Cecelia Gabbe.

In San Francisco, by Joseph Austen, J. P., Mr. James Kruse to Miss Mary Robrecht, both of San Francisco.

In Sacramento, Aug. 24, John A. Muller to Miss Ellen M. Mitchell.

In Sacramento, Aug. 21, at the residence of John Murphy, by Rev. Father Cassin, Edward Connolly to Miss Mary Kennedy, all of that city.

In Calvary Church, Sept. 3, by Rev. Dr. Scott, Mr. Henry L. Beers to Miss Kate B. Miller, both of San Francisco.

In Grace Church, Sacramento, Sept. 1, by Rev. Wm. H. Hill, Nicholas H. Shepherd, formerly of Otsego County, N. Y., to Mrs. Ann Williams, late of Sacramento.

In Sacramento, Aug. 30, Mr. Andrew Hogan to Miss Margaret A. Williams.

DEATHS.

In San Francisco, Aug. 18, at the residence of Mr. Manuel Arnas, Henry Ignatius, only child of Mrs. Adelaide Cortlyou, aged 1 year and 18 days.

In San Francisco, Aug. 16, Clara M., daughter of Elizabeth W. and Joseph W. Phillips, aged 2 years and 2 months.

At Santa Cruz, Aug. 7, Peter Tracy, aged 45 years, a native of Cork, Ireland.

In San Francisco, Aug. 23, Mrs. Fanny H., wife of George M. Hicks, aged 2 years and 20 days.

In San Francisco, Aug. 22, Julia Adelaide Josephine Carney, daughter of Wm. G. and Harriet J. Badger, aged 10 months and 29 days.

In San Francisco, Aug. 21, Catherine, infant daughter of Mr. John B. Oliver, aged 4 months and 7 days.

At San Mateo, on the 22d inst., of fracture of the skull, Mr. Patrick Doyle, a native of Ireland, aged 45 years.

In San Jose, Aug. 23, Serafina Lez Morino, aged 17 years.

In San Francisco, Aug. 21, Sarah, the wife of Wm. H. Johnson, aged 41 years, a native of London, (Eng.)

In San Francisco, Aug. 24, of teething, Catherine, youngest daughter of Timothy and Margaret Crowley, aged 2 months and 16 days.

In Sacramento, Aug. 26, Jacob Fischbeaugh, formerly of Minnetown, Ohio, aged 50 years.

In Auburn, Aug. 14, of schirrous tumor in the bowels, David Purdy, of Green County, N. Y.

At Columbia, Aug. 22, of typhoid fever, John B. Wheeler, aged 29 years, a native of Scowhegan, Maine.

In Sacramento, Aug. 22, of inflammation of the bowels, Julius S. Winchill, aged 21 years, a native of Courland, Russia.

In San Francisco, Aug. 27, Willis Sherwood, infant son of N. Willis and Sarah J. Coles.

In Sacramento, Aug. 19, Martin Edgecomb, of Maine, aged 57 years.

In Marysville, Aug. 23, J. L., son of John and Mary Ann Crowley, aged 15 days.

In San Francisco, Aug. 21, Samuel Loring, aged 22 years and 21 days.

In San Francisco, Aug. 21, of dropsy on the brain, [illegible]

[illegible] Mexico, second daughter of James and [illegible] years, [illegible]

In San Francisco, Aug. [illegible] Kroy, aged 1 year and [illegible]

In San Francisco, Aug. [illegible] Williams, [illegible] of Antocket, Mass., aged 24 years, [illegible] of [illegible]

In San Francisco, Aug. [illegible] Sarah [illegible] of G. [illegible] A. Grant, [illegible] Esq., of Newark, [illegible]

In San Francisco, Aug. 21, Louis Farley, a native of England, aged 23 years.

In San Francisco, Aug. [illegible], of consumption, Adolph Sachic, a native of Austria, aged 29 years.

At Sacramento, Friday, Aug. 28, Walter F., only child of Thomas and Elizabeth Aber, aged 1 year, 3 months and 7 days.

Sept. 2, at 4 o'clock, suddenly, Capt. Samuel L. Denison, of New-York, aged 42 years.

In Yreka, August 25, William Thomas, formerly of Mauch Chunk, Carbon Co., Pa.

In Yreka, August 25, Edward Seavy, infant son of S. F. Van Cleave, aged 16 months and 23 days.

In Yreka, August 25, Sarah Caldwell, E. Murray, of Lancashire, Eng., aged 18.

California Markets.

San Francisco, Sept. 3.

Business for the fortnight which has just closed, [illegible] Sept. 1, [illegible] could not be reported [illegible] Mr. [illegible] has taken place, but [illegible] of the country, [illegible] Type and foreign goods in the city, [illegible] numerous [illegible] in the country, in consequence, have not been [illegible] and as [illegible] the trade, and speculation for speculation [illegible] San Francisco as [illegible] of New-York, [illegible] the [illegible] Prices have generally advanced, [illegible] the [illegible] operations [illegible] Adamantine, Sperm and Tallow Candles, which have been advanced [illegible] Cotton [illegible] with difficulty, [illegible]. Cotton [illegible] and the trade has been regular and at a [illegible] prices. The stocks of foreign dry goods are very heavy, and [illegible] has been [illegible] a steady trade with the Chinese, who have been buying freely for consumption. The market for Sugars of all classes has been moderately active. Eastern Refined, and the grades usual with the Kanaka trade, fully have held their own prices, [illegible] Raw Sugars, owing to the incessant receipts, have steadily receded. No sales of any moment have been effected, but the market is very heavy, and must remain so some time to come. Teas have been in better favor than any other description of Groceries. Both Greens and Blacks have been in request as objects of speculation, and sales have been large, with a corresponding improvement in rates. Domestic Liquors have been quiet, but at the close there are some large sales noted. In Wines, &c., nothing of interest has transpired.

With respect to Sacramento markets, there is a moderate demand for money, [illegible] any special stringency in the market, and the rates of interest, whether on Mercantile or real estate securities, are unchanged since the sailing of the steamer of the 20th ult. Owing to the prevailing scarcity of water in the mining districts, the receipts of gold dust during the fortnight have been light. There is a good demand for bars, and the supply is quite unequal to the requirements. At the close we quote at 880@885 per.

In foreign coin there is nothing doing. Mexican dollars are much in demand, but there are none on sale. The parcel of $108,800 by the steamer *John L. Stephens*, from Mazatlan, was for transmission to China. At the close, about $200,000 could be sold readily at 1½ per cent. premium, and smaller parcels at 2c. or a shade higher, on arrival.

We hear of but a moderate business doing in Stocks. There was an auction sale last week of 21 shares California Steam Navigation Company stock, @22½c.; at the close more Brannes exists, and the ruling rate is 20@22c. There were private sales last week of 10 shares California Steam Navigation Company Stock at 22c.; $10,000 Tuba County Bonds at 75c.; $2,000 at 81 cents; $1,000 Sonora Company Bonds at 85c.; and $1,500 State Company Bonds at 85c.

The United States Branch Mint statistics from Aug. 1 to the close of the month are as follows:

Gold Bullion received, gross weight, ozs.		$8,600
Double Eagles	52,000	1,040,000
The shipments of treasure from this port during the month of August were as follows:		
New-York	$92,792,790 00	*Honolulu* $40,000 00
England	807,908 44	Australia 15,000 00
Panama	93,197 97	Tahiti 2,000 00
Hong Kong	302,315 53	Total $3,993,150 20

It being a slack day, not much was expected in the way of trade, and it is sufficient to say that the expectation was not disappointed. In one or two particulars there has been some activity to-day, but it has by no means proved general. In Provisions, there is an excellent feeling for Bacon; Hams; Butter, &c., with some sales. In general Groceries there have been some sales of Raw Sugars, chiefly China, at rates showing what has naturally been expected—a marked decline. With respect to other goods very little has been done; in Liquors, [illegible] the market remains in its usual state of stagnation.

In Domestic Produce, the jobbing demand for Flour has been good, and the market exhibits about the same degree of firmness. A few sales of Wheat have transpired, but with a total cessation of the export demand for Barley, the market exhibits considerable weakness. Receipts seem to be accumulating again, and, in the face of a very limited trade, it is easy to perceive what must ensue. Oats are quiet, no sales having been effected.

The Jobbers, who generally have a lively trade just at this particular juncture, have complained of a moderate demand, only for goods to-day.—*Alta.*

NEW-GRANADA.

Proceedings of the Legislature—The Governor's Message—Recommendations for Increasing the Revenue—Relations with the United States—Miscellaneous News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Sunday, Sept. 20, 1857.

The Legislature, which has been in session since the 1st inst., has been principally occupied in discussing the various projects recommended by the Governor in his annual message—the most prominent of which have reference to the raising of a revenue for the support of the State Government, now in the last stages of bankruptcy.

To that end the Governor recommended, and the Legislature has decreed, an increase of 40 per cent. upon the present rates of taxes paid by commercial and other business houses. This law exempts persons from not only the increase, but from any contribution whatever, whose capital does not exceed $300. As almost the whole business is in the hands of foreigners, it will be seen that they alone have to stand nearly the whole burden of taxation. Treaties placing American citizens on an equality in trade, with citizens of the country, are but waste paper, when their provisions can be so practically annulled by such Machiavellian laws. But we can expect nothing better until the Government of the United States teaches the law-makers of New-Granada and of the State of Panama by a hard lesson, that they must execute in *good faith* their portion of the contracts.

Appearances seem to strongly indicate that the President of the United States and the honorable Secretary of State are falling into the error of patching up a treaty with Gen. HERRAN, based principally on specious promises and assurances of what New-Granada has done and is about to do for the security of American citizens and their property, in lieu of exacting positive guarantees, as demanded by the Pierce Administration. If this be so, the law alluded to above, and other oppressive laws that will be sure to follow, will soon convince the American Administration that an actual occupation or municipal control of the Transit route, is the only remedy for the evils under which our citizens suffer, and the only adequate security for the future. In this connection, I will state that the law passed by the Congress of Bogota last June, appointing an Intendente-General for Panama and Aspinwall, and extending the national protection over the route by the establishment of national courts, a national police and military force, has not yet been applied, and the general belief is that it is not to be applied; and further, there is good ground for believing that there was never any intention of applying the law—that it was only intended as a blind, as showing the good intention of the New-Granadian Government, while Gen. HERRAN should, under cover of it, get the most favorable terms possible out of Gen. CASS. I have frequently said to you that the law, if applied, would fail of its apparent object, so there is nothing lost under that head; although its provisions, to one unacquainted with the character of this population, bear a very plausible face.

A short visit to the United States the past month, convinced me that the question with New-Granada is but imperfectly understood there, even by the most intelligent of the people. They seem mostly to entertain the error that the question is mainly one between the private interests of the Panama Railroad Company and the Government of this country. This is not so. It is of course true, that the Company would be benefited by ample guarantees of security to the lives and property of its customers, such guarantees as it would have were its route under control of the United States, but not to the degree anticipated by some. Free back of any other route except that of Nicaragua, to compete with it, the Panama Railroad, must at least [illegible] a road is completed [illegible] take [illegible] to California. [illegible] from the [illegible] south [illegible] the further fact that good [illegible] have to suffer [illegible] the [illegible] which finds a natural home on that line, coupled with frequent revolutions, makes it an unsafe route for travellers. The Tehuantepec route is an utter impossibility from the locked harbors on either side, and from other reasons which I have heretofore stated to you. The Honduras road, if built at all, it is now known, will cost $20,000,000 to $25,000,000, besides the interest lost while applying that sum, and be fifteen years in building; so that our trade cannot for many years take that trail. As to a railroad across the Plains, the most sanguine of the practical minds which have studied the subject do not anticipate the completion of one in the next twenty years. Somehow, the Pacific Railroad Company must, for a long time, take the bulk of the business, be their route at the mercy of the negroes of the Chenque, or under ample protection of the folds of the United States flag.

Then the great question is, shall our citizens have complete protection on the only line of communication they are likely to have, until a wagon road across the Plains for Summer use, for the next twenty years, between our Pacific and Atlantic Empires? The question is not a political one, but essentially a practical one, and one of vast moment to American interests, too. Up to now, the Panama Railroad was constructed by a private Company—but if any gigantic work ever practically bore a national character, it is the wonderful bridge that human industry and indomitable Yankee perseverance has constructed to connect two hemispheres. Let our Government look to it, and not let the present admirable opportunity slip to give to all the benefits that naturally should accrue to us from the lofty thought and daring enterprise of our Stephensons, Aspinwalls, Rottons, Chiriqui, Law, and scores of other great men. This is rather a long digression, but not out of place in treating of the laws of our imbecile Panama Legislature.

The Governor of Panama very wisely ignores the revival of import duties, although he recently petitioned the General Government to allow the State Legislature to levy them, and the Congress of Bogota fully empowered the Legislature to impose duties on all goods imported into the State for home consumption, provided that one-half the revenue derived therefrom was paid into the national treasury. This proviso did not meet the views of the Governor, and he therefore recommended, in his Message, that no duties on foreign importations be levied.

The Governor also recommends the passage of a general amnesty in favor of the political offenders who were arbitrarily banished the country some twelve months ago because they would not connive at the cheat that brought him into power. He further recommends some political privileges to the foreign residents of the Isthmus, allowing all who have resided in the country four years, whose yearly income is $1,000, and who can speak and write the Spanish language, to vote, and to hold minor parish offices.

The Legislature has passed a very loose and accommodating divorce law, much praised by all persons of low instincts and greatly to the scandal of those entertaining and acting upon a high code of morals.

The American brig *Sarah McFarland*, which has been on a whaling cruise in the Gulf of Fonseca, arrived at this port on the 11th instant, with another cargo of oil to be shipped to New-York via the Panama Railroad. This makes the third cargo of oil brought here by this vessel, two of which loss have been sent over the railroad and arrived in New-York in good condition. The quick returns had on these cargoes will doubtless induce other whalers to bring their cargoes to this port, and send them over the road instead of going round the Horn.

The steamship Columbus sailed on the 19th for San Jose de Guatemala and intermediate ports. Among the passengers was H. J. SANFORD, Esq., formerly Secretary of Legation and Charge de Paris, who goes to Honduras on business connected with the railroad survey. Mr. W. CAREY JONES, who is waiting at Punta Arenas, is expected to go to Nicaragua in the Columbus this trip.

The sloops-of-war *John Adams* and *Decatur* are in this port; the frigate *Wabash* at Aspinwall, and the *Saratoga* at Greytown. The British frigate *Branswick* still lies at Aspinwall.

It is somewhat singular that the Secretary of the Navy, in ordering our ships-of-war to bring filibusters from Nicaragua and Costa Rica to this port, made no provisions for their expenses to the United States. Some twenty or thirty of these poor wretches brought here several weeks since by the *Decatur*, are still living on board that ship, at the expense and to the great discomfort of Commander TUNSTALL and the wardroom officers. A draft given by Commodore MARVINE without recourse, for $7,500 for the transportation of 300 filibusters across the Isthmus, in favor of the Railroad Company, has been protested by the Secretary of the Navy, and the holders informed that they must go to Congress for their pay. What did the late and present Secretary expect was to be done with this mass of misery when landed at Panama, if it was not to be sent to the United States?

Since writing the foregoing, I learn that the officers and crew of the *Decatur*, having no hope that the Secretary of the Navy would relieve them from the cost and inconvenience of keeping these men on board, raised money enough by subscriptions among themselves to pay the steamer fare of the whole lot to New-York—and in order to oblige the officers of the *Decatur*, the Railroad Company will take them to Aspinwall gratis. An officer of the *Decatur* goes over the road with them to-day to make arrangements for their passages.

Consul COGWELL has changed his residence and office into an elegant new house, just finished, which I suppose may be taken as proof that he is not to be superseded in accordance with the law of rotation. This will not only be gratifying to the American residents in Panama, among whom he enjoys great popularity, but evidence that his course on the late troubles here is properly appreciated by the Administration.

The passengers by the *Star of the West*, among whom your correspondent was one, was twelve days in getting from New-York to Panama. This arose from the fact that the ship was obliged to call at Havana for the New-Orleans mails and passengers, the connecting vessel, the *Granada*, being at present under repair,—from detention of nearly a day at Havana, and from the slowness of the steamer which was substituted for the *Illinois*. The long passage was however made bearable from the politeness and attention of Capt. GRAY towards his passengers. Capt. GRAY kept a constant supervision over every department of the ship, shifting no responsibility upon that scapegoat of badly-regulated passenger vessels, the steward.

I hear that the New-York and Aspinwall Company are building a fine new ship for the route. Such a consummation is devoutly to be wished, and is absolutely demanded by California travelers, who ought not to be subjected to slow, ill-arranged vessels in case of the withdrawal of one of the line by accident or for repairs. It is understood that this line will take the New-Orleans passengers from Key West instead of Havana, as long as the yellow fever prevails in the latter city.

F. W. R.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

PANAMA, Sunday, Sept. 20, 1857.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamer *Columbus*, J. M. Dow, Commander, from San José de Guatemala and intermediate ports, with later advices from all parts of Central America, arrived at this port on the 9th instant. She brings the following cargo, besides a small number of passengers, viz.: 600 packages sugar, 250 cerrons cochineal, 57 packages tobacco, 54 jars balsam, 66 bags coffee, 2,000 hides, 56 packages deerskins, 1 cerron silver ores, and 60 packages sundries.

GUATEMALA.

DEATH OF THE UNITED STATES MINISTER AND OF THE WIFE OF THE PRESIDENT—FEARFUL RAVAGES OF CHOLERA.

The news from the capital is to 22d August, and from the port of San José de Guatemala to 28th.

Hon. W. G. VERBRIE, United States Minister Resident to Guatemala, died at the capital on the 22d, of cholera, which disease he contracted in a few days after his arrival in the country. His remains were interred in the Protestant burying-ground. The funeral service of the Protestant Episcopal Church was read by the British *Charge d'Affaires*, at the grave. His funeral was attended by all the leading officials of Guatemala, and the Diplomatic and Consular representatives of the various foreign powers. Mr. VERBRIE leaves a wife and six children in Tennessee.

The wife of the President of the Republic also fell a victim to the cholera, on the 17th August. The [illegible] have [illegible] at the [illegible] August [illegible] deaths. [illegible] mortality seems to have [illegible] than in the capital. In the town of Villa Nueva, with a population of less than 4,000, some 800 persons have died; and in Amatitlan, with a population of 12,000, it is reported that at least one-twelfth of its inhabitants have died of cholera.

The annual Fair of Jocotenango, which was to have come off on the 14th of August, has been postponed till the 24th of October, in consequence of the prevailing epidemic. Provisions of every description were very scarce and high at the city of Guatemala. Flour was selling at from $16 to $18 per hundred weight.

SALVADOR.

CONTINUED RAVAGES OF THE PREVAILING EPIDEMIC.

The cholera still continues with unabated virulence throughout this Republic. Señor Don Manuel Rivas, Ex-President of the Republic, is among its victims. The number of deaths in the entire State presents a fearful bill of mortality. Up to the 1st of August, it is estimated that between eight and nine thousand persons have died of the disease. This official returns, however, put the number at only 2,000.

HONDURAS.

THE HONDURAS RAILWAY—SURVEYS—COST OF ITS CONSTRUCTION.

There is no news of importance from this State. The *Gazeta of Salvador* states, that the Engineers of the Honduras Railroad Company are busily engaged in their surveys, and by the estimates already made by some of the party, it appears that the work will cost $25,000,000, instead of $10,000,000, as estimated by Mr. Squiers. If these estimates are near the mark, and I have no doubt they are under rather than over the actual amount, to make a road across that country of at least 180 miles in length, it would be much better for the Company to get a grant from Mexico, and build a road from Vera Cruz to Any place, by way of Jalapa, Puebla, and down the Mescala River. Such a road would measure about 450 miles in length, and would have the advantage of passing through large way cities and tapping the rich valley of the great city of Mexico. Its Atlantic terminus would be within two days' steaming of New-Orleans, and its Pacific within six days of San Francisco—thus bringing these two great cities within nine days of each other. Such a road would not probably exceed the cost of the Honduras road more than ten millions of dollars, and Mexican citizens would build it up as far as Puebla. The route is well wooded and timbered, with plenty of stone, and the country remarkably healthy. Labor very cheap. I have traveled over a large portion of the route, and speak from some little knowledge of it.

NICARAGUA.

REGULATION OF THE BOUNDARIES OF THE STATE—REBUILDING OF GRANADA—DECREES AS TO IMPORT AND EXPORT DUTIES—PROPAGATION OF PUSILANIMITY—VERY INTERESTING LETTER ON THE AFFAIRS OF THE REPUBLIC—IMPERIAL TO UNITE COSTA RICA AND NICARAGUA UNDER ONE GOVERNMENT—GEN. GRANDY, &C., &C.

The *Gaceta Oficial*, published at Managua, of Aug. 22, contains the following items:

A treaty of amity, regulating the boundaries of the State, has recently been made by Gen. CASAS on the part of Costa Rica, and Don Guadalupe Irasay, on the part of Nicaragua, and was ratified by the political Government of Nicaragua on the 12th of August.

Salvador has recognized the Provisional Government of Nicaragua.

The city of Granada, destroyed by WALKER, is being rapidly rebuilt. Some warehouses, well filled with goods, have already been established.

On the 13th July the Government promulgated the following decree in reference to import and export duties:

All foreign merchandise to pay on importation 16 ⅌ cent. on the invoice invoice value.

All foreign spirits to pay 100 cents ⅌ gallon.

The decree of the 28th February, 1854, has been re-established.

The export duty on gold, either coined or other wise, is 5 ⅌ cent.

Coined silver is to pay 3 ⅌ cent and silver of eight dollars to the marck, as also silver plate, are to be taxed the like sum.

Gold and silver in transit are to pay 1 ⅌ cent. duty at the port of entry. (This would prevent the shipment of California gold across the Isthmus of Nicaragua, as heretofore, in case of the opening of the route.)

A private letter from San Juan del Sur, dated 24 September, states that the excitement about WALKER and his filibustering schemes is fast dying away in Nicaragua. There are not more than a dozen Americans remaining on the Isthmus, and if business does not soon revive, even these will have to leave. As an evidence of the utter prostration of business in San Juan del Sur and the poverty of its inhabitants, I will mention that the steamship Columbus on her last trip up from Panama had a freight bill for that port of only $16 to be collected there, but there actually was not even that paltry sum in the whole town. Capt. Dow was compelled to take an order on a party in Punta Arenas for the cash.

There seems to be a general feeling throughout Nicaragua, in favor of an alliance between that country and Costa Rica. The land proprietors, nearly all in favor the acquisition of the country by the United States. This is the case, to a certain extent, also in Costa Rica.

Through the courtesy of the United States Consul at this port, I am enabled to furnish you the annexed interesting information from Nicaragua. As the matters there treated of, are of general interest, and are from an unofficial source, there can be no impropriety in their publication. The writer is a gentleman thoroughly conversant with Central American affairs, and from a personal acquaintance with him I can vouch for his general good judgment and truthfulness.

F. W. R.

LEON, NICARAGUA, Monday, Aug. 24, 1857.

A. B. COGWELL, Esq., United States Consul, At Panama—Dear Sir: Shortly after I have visited Nicaragua—was in Leon a week or more. That part of the State was entirely free from the protracted war, which has ravaged the rest. Notwithstanding the large number of troops from the other States, (at one time amounting to some 6,000,) all of whom depended upon the valley of Leon for provisions, there was no scarcity of the main articles of food, and little or no difference in price. The agricultural resources of the valley are so great, that it would require a very extraordinary demand to produce a scarcity of the staple articles.

Up to this time the Administration of Generals JANES and MARCHENA have met with no opposition, and they appear to have done all that the circumstances of the country required, or that could have been expected from the extraordinary position in which they are placed. In the proclamation issued at the time of their assuming the reins of Government they admit that "it is a Government without a parallel in history," and that it was "only the extraordinary circumstances in which the country was placed at the end of a long war, and without any legal authority existing capable of combining the party feelings existing between the two antagonistic political sections, that induced them to accept the management of affairs."

Altogether, decrees issued, as one reducing the tariff on all importations to 16 per cent on the invoice cost of the goods.

A meeting of the merchants of Leon and Chinandega was held, at the request of the Government, to take into consideration and advise the Government what, in their opinion, would be the most practicable proposition to make the Panama Railroad, to induce the Company to give orders for the Columbus to touch at Realejo, on her voyage to and from San José. I was present at the meeting by request or invitation of the commander of the district. A letter was read from the Secretary of State, proposing to allow the steamer to enter and leave the port free of all port charges, exempting her from the delegates of the customary official visit, facilitate the immediate discharge and loading of cargo, and a reduction of 10 per cent. on the gross amount of duties on goods imported or landed from her. The meeting coincided with the proposition, but did not deem it expedient to offer any other inducement, as it was understood that all the advantages offered by the other States were mere liberating her from port charges; but when the Company had made contracts with the other States of Central America for the transportation of the mails, then Nicaragua should enter into the same arrangements in proportion to her means, population, etc.

No order has been issued yet for the election, and probably will not be for some time.

A formal proposition has been made from the Government of Costa Rica to that of Nicaragua, to unite the two States under one Government, with a President elected by the people. This matter was under consideration when I was in Nicaragua. The idea seemed to be received with favor by the proprietors of the country. In fact, the people of property are disposed to agree to any arrangement that presents a prospect of successful resistance to filibustering, of which they have the greatest fear and abhorrence. I have spoken with a good number of the proprietors, and without the exception they would be willing and anxious that the country should be under the Protectorate of the United States; and I believe if the vote for annexation should be taken now, that not a dozen men of [illegible]

[illegible] Congress [illegible] Mr. JONES [illegible] Nicaragua [illegible] the name of VANDERBILT. [illegible] from San Juan del Sur to at least, make [illegible] of this, I am disposed to discount the [illegible]

F. W. R.

THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

From our own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Monday, Sept. 21, 1857.

In consequence of the failure of the steamer to arrive on her appointed day, I [illegible] to forward you the contents of [illegible] month's later news. Dates from Valparaiso to the 1st September, and from Callao and [illegible] 12th. The British mail steamship [illegible] morning, bringing $550,000 in silver bars, 30 passengers, among them Hon. [illegible] late United States Minister to Chile, Mr. [illegible] the *Star of the West* to New-York, and Mr. [illegible] Washington. Captain R. Sayre, of South [illegible] Mass., late master of the ship Colorado, from [illegible] died of exhaustion and scurvy on arriving at [illegible] this morning in the Lima. He will be buried [illegible] His effects are in the hands of Mr. Cogwell, [illegible] States Consul, here.

PERU.

SUBSIDENCE OF THE REVOLUTION—TRIAL OF THE BRITISH SEAMEN ON HIS MURDERER—TERRIBLE RAVAGES OF GUARO TRADE.

In this most tenacious of Republics the revolution of VIVANCO seems again on the eve of [illegible] On or about the eighth instant, he was [illegible] his troops, in the city of Arequipa, [illegible] miles from Islay, where he was [illegible] ley. CASTILLA had received reinforcements and had invested Arequipa, cutting [illegible] pletely off from communication [illegible] sels or the neighboring country. [illegible] quipa, in which VIVANCO is then [illegible] ralist, secured by artificial and natural [illegible] and of course cannot be taken by [illegible] white line to the coast is of such a [illegible] have admitted of the contest being [illegible] with his usual short sightedness, left his [illegible] pletely open, preferring to quarter in the [illegible] consequence is, that unless he can cut his way out, he must soon surrender from lack of [illegible] encampment at some one of Castilla's [illegible] near the port of Islay, in pursuance [illegible] tion, with the *Apurimac*. The only [illegible] seems to have met with since he [illegible] ROMAN, was the interception and capture of some 10 or 20 mule-loads of clothing for Castilla's [illegible] VIVANCO was hoping that Bolivia would [illegible] in getting up a successful revolution in [illegible] then come to his aid.

A vessel had arrived at Islay from Valparaiso, with 500 tons of coal for VIVANCO's 24-gun steamer, the *Apurimac*, and the Mavis was to sail on the 15th of the present month from the same port, [illegible] shore for her.

An important engagement occurred from Cuzco to Arequipa, and another from Arequipa to Islay, and fallen into the hands of CASTILLA.

Everything was quiet in Callao and Lima, and in the north of Calloa.

Mr. STEVENSON, the British Charge d'Affaires, [illegible]

[illegible] on the day of the funeral. [illegible]

A [illegible] appears in the Comercio of Lima, signed by [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] closed doors, a project to [illegible] the guano, selling [illegible] at the Islands instead of consigning [illegible] Gibbs & Co. [illegible] the profits. This action has alarmed the agents and they had published long articles [illegible]

Guano [illegible] for the United States [illegible]

During the month of August the following was the amount of guano [illegible] from Peru. [illegible] For the United States, [illegible] for France and her colonies [illegible]

CHILI.

[illegible] PRESIDENT AND ITS CAUSE—SEIZURE OF AN AMERICAN SHIP BY A CHILIAN WAR VESSEL—SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH TO PANAMA [illegible] VALPARAISO.

The [illegible] of [illegible] in Chili is passed. President Montt, [illegible] who was elected by a great majority, and who received the unanimous vote of [illegible], has become so unpopular that he can [illegible] but very little influence in [illegible] the [illegible] of the country in future. This arises, in a great measure, from his opposition to the act of amnesty [illegible] offenders, and from his persecution of the persons charged with the late conspiracy.

The Senate has passed a law, by a large majority, [illegible] the military police, which is organized by the Government, and whose vote has always been at its disposal, as also the soldiery. If New-York would do the same thing, so far as its City employes are concerned, it would soon be a safe City for a stranger to live in, or for an unprotected woman to pass through.

In Santiago, [illegible] miles of the railroad to the South has been opened and inaugurated.

The splendid new theatre of Santiago has also been inaugurated. It is one of the finest in America. Balls, [illegible] the church, parades, fairs, school exhibitions, &c., &c., will in future be in this building. It is brilliantly lighted by gas. Great preparations were making both at Santiago and Valparaiso for the celebration of the 18th of September, the anniversary of Chilian Independence. The corner-stone for a Merchants' Exchange would be laid at Valparaiso on that day [illegible] naval battle was to come off in the harbor.

The authorities of Chili, supposing that a vessel without a license from the Chilian Government was about to load in the port of Atacama, whose sovereignty is in dispute between Chili and Bolivia, sent the Government ship Esmeralda to prevent it. The Esmeralda [illegible] an American vessel, the Sportsman, of Boston, Capt. Thompson, near or in the port, and ordered her away. Upon the Captain's refusal to leave, the Esmeralda brought her into Caldera, where she was detained. The Captain demanded a large indemnity, which being refused, he abandoned his vessel to the Chilian Government, and will represent the case to the United States Government. The [illegible] says, [illegible] on the subject:

"The ship Sportsman was chartered in Valparaiso by Messrs. Alsop & Co., merchants, to load copper ores at [illegible] all of which ports are indicated, on all charts and sailing directions as being in the Republic of Bolivia. [illegible] it was agreed that the Sportsman [illegible] Constitution, [illegible] and accordingly was dispatched [illegible] by the Custom House authorities at Cobija, who also placed on board a Custom House officer to attend to the weighing of the metals. That on the 19th of August he arrived at [illegible] and began to load the following day, [illegible] when the Esmeralda came to anchor in the same bay, and immediately began to take possession of the country in name of the Chilian Government, by planting the Chilian flag, firing salutes, [illegible] Capt. Thompson to [illegible] on board an officer and file of marines, and to take his ship to the port of Caldera and there place himself and ship in the hands of the Chilian authorities for being found loading within the Chilian boundaries without the proper license. To all of which Capt. Thompson protested, said that by the charts purchased by him but a few days before, in Valparaiso, and by his book of sailing directions, he was in Bolivian Territory—showed his sailing license, [illegible] to board his vessel, he should at that moment haul down his colors in token of submission to a superior force. Several communications passed between the two vessels to no effect; when on the [illegible] of August a Lieutenant and file of Marines from the Esmeralda took possession of the Sportsman. The Captain immediately told the crew they must consider themselves prisoners of war—handed over the ship's register to the officer then commanding, and hauled down the American ensign.

The Sportsman was then taken in tow by the Esmeralda and brought to this port.

[illegible] after arrival, the register of the ship was returned to Capt. Thompson, with a note from the Commander of the Esmeralda, that he was at liberty to take his ship to any Bolivian port north of Mexillones, but not to touch at the southward. Captain Thompson refused to receive the register, and it was sent to the American Vice Consul to the Governor of Caldera.

Captain Thompson has entered a protest, copies of which have been sent to the American Minister at Santiago and the Intendente of Atacama.

Here the matter rests for the present.

[illegible] had been offered by President Montt the place of Minister of Foreign Relations, but will accept it only on condition that he shall name the balance of the Cabinet.

Business in Valparaiso was less active than the preceding fortnight. Money was scarce, so that many old bills had to be taken up by new ones. Flour was worth [illegible] American pine lumber drooping, only [illegible] could be obtained. 172,000 feet California sold on private terms. Freights, Chinchas, to Great Britain, [illegible]

The Chilian Consul in France has forwarded to the government the proposals of a company who offer to establish a submarine telegraph from Valparaiso to Panama, and also a telegraph from the Bolivian frontier to the Argentine Provinces, passing through Valparaiso and Santiago.

BOLIVIA.

ORGANIZATION OF CONGRESS—REVOLUTIONARY SYMPTOMS—GREAT YIELD OF SILVER MINES.

Dates from La Paz are to Aug. 28. Congress has been organized in the city of Sucre, "the heroic." The President, in his message, says he has stifled five revolutions and conspiracies within a year or so, but that organizations against the public peace are still going on.

Dr. Linares was said to be on his way from Peru, to inaugurate a new and powerful revolution.

The silver mines of Potosi were yielding finely. The [illegible] which had afflicted the country so long and so severely, had abated considerably.

AUSTRALIA.

[illegible] TREATMENT OF CHINESE—MARKETS.

Dates from Sidney are to July 16. The only item of interest is, that on the 4th July, at a meeting of Europeans held at Buckland, Victoria, to devise means to get rid of the Chinese settlers, a riot occurred, in which the Chinese were brutally beaten, and [illegible] thousand pounds sterling worth of their property destroyed.

Mining in the gold districts was prosperous. Flour, in consequence of an advance of [illegible] per ton in Melbourne, had advanced in Sidney, for fine, to £25 seconds, £23. Haxall and Gallego 50s. per barrel.

WISCONSIN LAND CONTROVERSY.—There has been a long unsettled question between the State of Wisconsin and the Department of the Interior in regard to some lands selected under the grant made by Congress for the improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers. The quantity in controversy is said to be about sixty thousand acres, the State having selected lands to that amount which the Department decided could not be legally confirmed under that grant. This claim has recently been adjusted, the authorized agent having acquiesced in the decision of the Department, and consented to the assignment of other lands to the State in lieu of those in controversy.—Union.

SUFFERING AT FALL RIVER.—The pressure consequent upon the factory suspensions in our city, is beginning to be felt among the poorer classes. Whole families are suffering for bread—the fathers willing and eager to work, but nothing to do. We have heard of [illegible] that would bring tears to the eyes of the most indifferent. These people must [illegible] and this is not a community to allow the latter.—[illegible]

Important Decision of the Attorney-General.

The following [illegible] decision of the Attorney-General is of great importance to all postmasters:

[illegible] Your letter of the [illegible] inst. [illegible] in which you ask my opinion on the right of postmasters to be credited in certain cases for stamps and stamped envelopes [illegible] After consideration of the act of Congress, the practice of the Department, the decision of the Supreme Court upon [illegible] and the general principles of law applicable to the subject, has brought me to the conclusion that the following [illegible] considered as settled and clear:

1. A postmaster should have credit for stamps with which he is charged, when he can show that they were destroyed without any fault of his own. [illegible] Government so little to get them made, that it can hardly be counted. Their value consists in the fact that each one represents three cents in the prepaid [illegible] of postage. Their destruction is therefore no appreciable loss to the Government, and no gain to anybody [illegible] an unavoidable accident which does no harm.

2. [illegible] stamps [illegible] of those who may use them, and thus deprive the Government of so much revenue, the postmaster [illegible] has the custody of public money and property, and is paid for taking care of it, cannot get rid of it by [illegible] against all perils of that kind.

3. If he destroys them by his own wanton act, or negligently suffers them to be destroyed, he is accountable on the principle that no man shall be allowed to have any advantage from his own violation of duty.

4. When postage stamps are sent to a postmaster by mail, they are charged against him at the time they are [illegible] and the presumption is that he received them. If he demand a credit on the ground that he never got them, he should be required to repel the presumption by his own oath, at least; and in all cases [illegible] the Postmaster-General is satisfied that they never reached him, he ought to have the credit. [illegible] until he has them in his hands.

5. If he asserts that he returned stamps to the Department which were never since there, and proves that he mailed them, he is entitled to a credit; for in sending them he does his duty, and the subsequent loss of them is not his fault. But he should be held to strict proof of this [illegible] than his own oath. He can easily get a witness to the act of mailing them.

I am, &c., J. S. BLACK.

Hon. A. V. Brown, Postmaster General.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The pilot who brought the El Dorado up Boston harbor, says it was an impossibility for that schooner to lay by the Central America. She is a large, flat-bottomed schooner, drawing only seven feet water, and would inevitably have drifted to leeward, without any possibility of getting back. She could easily have accommodated all on board the steamer, but her only chance of succoring them was to have made fast to the steamer. The captain, when he approached the steamer, fully expected they would throw him a line to which he could make fast, but there was but a moment in which he was near enough for this, and that precious moment was lost without any attempt made on board the steamer for this purpose.

A Mormon "elder" has been sojourning in Exeter, (Eng.) for some time, endeavoring to propagate the pernicious doctrines of that sect among the lower classes. On Sunday evening last, he preached in an open space in Queen street, but he had not proceeded far before unmistakable signs of a disturbance were exhibited. The "elder" endeavored to make himself heard, but the audience drowned his voice in shouts of disapprobation. The result was that he took to his heels, and ran across Northernhay. Several of his auditory followed him, and pressed so closely and inconveniently upon him that he became alarmed, and took refuge in the station-house. Next day the police interdicted his harangues.

A servant called upon Dr. Herrman Chandler, at the corner of Fifth and Mill streets, Cincinnati, to purchase a vial of essence of cinnamon for Neil McClarty, a baker, residing on Third-street, below Mill, but by some unaccountable and culpable carelessness or ignorance, the druggist gave the messenger liquid ammonia, instead of the article ordered. McClarty, strange to say, took the ammonia, without the least suspicion of the mistake, and the consequence was, the mucous membranes of his mouth and the coating of his stomach were so violently affected that, after suffering great pain, he died some ten hours after swallowing the preparation.

A "panic" item is told by the Philadelphia Inquirer: An old German woman, living in the Twelfth Ward, in apparent destitution, has been receiving aid from various benevolent associations for the past two Winters, in addition to what her neighbors have contributed and collected from her friends for her relief. It has just come to light that the woman has sixteen hundred dollars in a Savings Institution, which has just suspended. The old lady made a terrible clamor at hearing of the suspension of the institution, and the fear of losing her money was so great that she even forgot her prudent concealment of the fact that she was so comfortably off.

The trial of Townsend at Cayuga, Canada, has resulted in a disagreement of the Jury. The Toronto Globe says: "A great change has been wrought in the appearance of Townsend. Much talk and banter had taken place throughout the country, and ranged parties for and against the identity of the prisoner as Townsend, and then the principle came into operation that if a doubt existed, it should be in favor of the prisoner. As soon as the Jury had been discharged, the prisoner would be rearrested by the Sheriff of Welland for the murder of Constable Ritchie at Port Robinson."

The Jackson (Mich.) Citizen states that on the 14th, in the tool shop of the State Penitentiary, a band of about twenty convicts, at a given signal, seized their hatchets, hammers and shaves, and made a break through the back shop door for the wall. It was a well concocted plan for a general escape, and came near being successful. The guards on the wall were some distance from the spot selected to scale, but soon came within "buck shot range," and with the assistance of those in the yard, quelled the riot. Two convicts got over the wall, and they were retaken in a few hours.

The house of Miss Phebe S. Peabody, in Crompton Village, Warwick, Conn., occupied by herself and two other females, was burglariously entered on Wednesday night. The women were aroused by the noise, and got up and commenced to dress themselves, when the burglar entered the room with a light. Finding that the inmates of the room were aroused, the man extinguished his light, knocked down one of the women, and attempted to cut her throat, inflicting a gash some three inches in length in the side of her neck. The other women escaped from the room and gave the alarm, but before the neighbors could reach the spot the villain had fled.

A fire in Louisville on Monday destroyed property to the amount of $50,000. The firms burnt out were Clifford & Co., produce dealers; McCallum & Patton, produce dealers; Crawford & Brandeis, produce dealers, with a vacant warehouse adjoining; then S. H. Forsyth, commission merchant and tobacco dealer; B. [illegible] & Co., tobacco manufacturers; and last, D. M. Smith & Bro., commission merchants, when the fire was checked, with the partial destruction of their house. They all lose heavily by destruction of stock, but were pretty well covered by insurance.

Mr. T. A. Green, a young lawyer, wrote a piece of poetry for the Decatur Gazette, Missouri, which the editor, Mr. Davis, saw fit to "cut up" severely. A quarrel ensued and the two belligerents came to blows. Mr. Charles Shepherd, a witness to the affray, was called upon to testify in relation to it, and being a nervous man, the excitement of the occasion overcame him, and after giving his testimony he fell down and immediately expired.

The law passed at the last session of the Vermont Legislature, in regard to the State militia, has awakened an increased interest in the subject among military men in that State, and a Convention of military men and citizens in favor of a uniform militia in the State has been called, to meet at Burlington on the 8th inst.

The following is an abstract of the business of the Pension Office for the month of September: Applications for bounty land received, 1,256; Warrants or certificates received, 1,686; Number of acres of land required to satisfy warrants, 244,700.

A stock emigration Company, under the lead of a clergyman, has been formed in Cayuga County, in this State, for settlement in Missouri. Thirty persons of the Company left Buffalo on Wednesday for their destination.

The names of 55,000 persons who served in the Revolution have been placed on the United States Pension rolls since the 18th March, 1818, and on the 30th June last only 346 of this number were reported living.

Thanksgiving proclamations are out early this Fall. In New-Hampshire, Thursday, Nov. 26—the first announcement.

THE LATE GREAT FIRE AT GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN.—A very destructive conflagration occurred at Grand Rapids on the 25th ult. The district burned comprises the business houses of Granger & Co., boots, shoes and dry goods; Preston, clothing; Shepard & Putnam, drugs and medicines; De Camp & Eldridge, do.; Ringuette & Brothers, boots and shoes; Perkins & Woodward, do.; James Lyman, dry goods; P. G. Honenpyl, Yankee notions and fancy goods; J. Terhune, books and stationery; William Loomis, City Exchange Banking House; Consider Guild, saloon; A. Andrus, do.; and a large number of physicians' and business offices, for which upper stories were almost entirely used. C. C. Comstock lost $4,000 in notes, &c., by leaving his coat in one of the buildings which were destroyed. The [illegible] Insurance Agency has lost about [illegible]. Mr. Kennedy's about $5,000. Mr. Lyman was insured for $4,000 in the Home, New-York; $3,000 in the Lamar, New-York; $2,000 in the Hope, New-York; $2,500 in the Phenix, Hartford; $2,000 in the Charter Oak, Hartford; $1,500 in the Bridgeport, Conn. Mr. Powers was insured for $4,000 in the Home, New-York, and Consolidated, Philadelphia. McConnell's Block insured in the Home, New-York, for $5,000. Gunn & Holland insured in the Phenix, Hartford. [illegible] & McConnell, in the Phenix and Charter Oak, Hartford. Mr. Honenpyl, insured for $2,000 in the Farmers' Union, Pennsylvania. Mr. Preston insured for $1,000 in the Lamar. Mr. Evans insured in the Home.

Murders.

The murderers of the [illegible] and three other [illegible] to Portland, Me., by the American Consul at Havana. They confess the crime, and narrate all the details with great deliberation. During the passage from Havana the prisoners were separated from each other, but all concurred [illegible] of the facts [illegible] neither of them denying the crime. Upon their arrival at the jail [illegible] the Belgian, Wm. [illegible], with striking the first blow with the axe, [illegible] finishing the [illegible] with a [illegible]. It appears that the [illegible] had been stabbed by the negro, two days [illegible] he was recovering from the effects of his wound at the time he was killed. No cause has been assigned for the murder. Burns, the principal witness, who died of black vomit when he was informed on Saturday [illegible] that the horrid transaction was true, replied that it was all truth and nothing but the truth.

The New-Haven Palladium, of the 1st, says: "At an early hour this morning a man, nearly dead, was found in Custom-House-square, lying upon the pavement, near a basement window, in front of the premises occupied by Messrs. [illegible] and was covered up with some old hatches. It appears that he came to this city yesterday, in company with another man, with whom he went to engage in some business transaction, and stopped at the City Hotel. The man with him left for New-York on the 10 o'clock train, and expected this person to come down in the boat last evening, saying to him, I will meet you at the boat, in New-York, to-morrow morning. He was seen to leave the City Hotel about 7 o'clock in the evening, and some think he was there as late as 10 o'clock. He had $1,000 or [illegible] dollars in his possession, a part of which was in specie. His untimely end is the more mysterious, as he was not known to have taken any liquor during the day or evening. Some papers were found upon his person, one of them bearing the name of [illegible]

A Coroner's Jury at Lowell has been several days investigating the circumstances attending the alleged murder of a factory girl named MARIA T. HALL. She left her mother's house on the evening of Sept. 4, and was not again seen until the 9th inst., when her body was found in the canal, just below the Guard Locks. When she left home she told her mother that she should return soon. There was no doubt of her death by violence, but no trace of the murderers could be discovered. The Jury returned a verdict that she received a number of blows upon the head, after which she was probably thrown into the canal, a brutal violation of her person having been previously committed.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY.

COMMON PLEAS—Part I.—Nos. 11, 1216, 1217, 1235, 1236, 1260, 1265, 1266, 1304, 1310, 1317 to 1319, 1320, 1166. Part II.—1230, 1331, 1352, 1372, 1393, 1395, 1396, 1404, 1405, 1409, 1423, 1424, 1427, 1439, 1445.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Nos. 54, 58, 11, 13, 14, 17, 19, 22, 23, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31, 32, 33, 34, 36, 37, 38, 42, 43, 44, 45, 47, 49, 52, 56.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.—No Calendar to-day. Adjourned until Thursday.

SUPREME COURT—Circuit.—Adjourned for the Term.

SUPERIOR COURT.—GENERAL TERM.—OCT. 3.

Before Full Bench.

DECISIONS.

Wm. Sharp vs. Augustus Whipple.—The decision at Special Term affirmed.

Libel Suit Against the Herald.

SUPERIOR COURT.—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Slosson.

Wesley vs. Bennett.—This was an action, brought by Mr. Wesley, of the firm of Wesley & Kowalski, of William-street, and one of the proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES. There were two articles complained of, both in the money articles of the Herald. The first stated, in substance, that Mr. Wesley was one of the originators and proprietors of the Valley Bank, a bank alleged to have been a swindling concern. The article was one of a number, published by the Herald during the Spring and Summer, for the purpose of bearing down stocks, destroying confidence, and bring about the commercial revulsion now agitating the community. To the first cause of action the defendant demurred, because it did not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action. The plaintiff moved for judgment, on the ground of the frivolousness of the demurrer.

For the motion Abbott Brothers; Galbraith & Townsend opposed.

The motion was argued a day or two since. The Judge announced his decision Saturday, ordering judgment for the plaintiff, unless the defendant, within five days, withdrew his demurrer, interposed an answer, and paid costs.

The Pay of the Old Police.

APPLICATION FOR A MANDAMUS AGAINST COMMISSIONER BOWEN.

SUPREME COURT.—SPECIAL TERM.—OCT. 3.

Before Hon. Justice Peabody.

The People ex rel. David Bartley vs. James Bowen, as Treasurer of the Board of Metropolitan Police.—Some four hundred of the late Municipal Police have taken steps towards testing the question in the Courts as to whether they were legally discharged. In this case a mandamus was granted by Judge Peabody, directed to James Bowen, and commanding him to pay out of the funds in his possession to the Inspector of the Fourth Patrol District (that being the District to which the relator belongs) the necessary money to pay the relator the amount by law appropriated for the pay of a patrolman for each month since the 22d day of June last, or show cause on Monday morning, the 5th inst., to the contrary.

The cases of the other policemen will be taken into Court, as soon as the present one is decided. Ex-Judge Dean has been selected as counsel for all these men. He applied for the mandamus granted in this case, and read the affidavit of the relator upon which it was granted.

It set forth that Mr. Bartley was appointed a patrolman of the Municipal Police prior to the 13th of September, 1853; that he has never been discharged from his office as such policeman, nor have any written charges been preferred against him to the Board of Police to his knowledge, or if any have been made, he has received no notice of them, and no opportunity has been allowed him to be heard in his defence; that he discharged his duties as policeman until the 3d of July last, when the station-houses were closed; that on the 17th of July he reported himself for duty; that he has not been paid since the 22d of June; that he believes that there are funds subject to the control of James Bowen, Treasurer of the Metropolitan Police Commissioners, for the payment of deponent as such patrolman up to the 1st of September, and that it is the duty of Mr. Bowen to pay out of the funds so in his possession, monthly, to the Inspector of the Patrol District to which deponent belongs.

The Street Commissioners case was then taken up, but nothing of interest was accomplished.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Present, Judges Ingraham, Daly, and Brady.

DECISIONS.

Joseph S. Cook vs. The New-York Floating Dry-Dock.—Order granting a new trial reversed, and judgment for plaintiffs with costs.

John J. Moody vs. The Harlem Railroad Company.—Judgment reversed.

Robert McBall vs. Adolphus Hirsch.—Order affirmed with costs.

S. R. Prentiss vs. Edgar Sprague.—Judgment reversed.

Cornelius Ives vs. William Goddard.—Judgment reversed.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS—OCT. 3.

Before Justices Osborn and Brennan.

The Court-room was not so crowded as we have seen it. There were only 30 prison cases, 8 bail cases and 7 suspended cases on the calendar. The non-appearance of witnesses occasioned the discharge of a great many.

John Wintgetner was first arraigned. He had stolen a quantity of wearing apparel, value $3, belonging to Ellen Casey, No. 180 Broome-street, Sept. 1. A portion of it was found in his possession, and he was sentenced to the Penitentiary for two months.

Thomas Byrne was charged with assaulting Lawrence O'Brien at No. 6 Carlisle-street, Sept. 14, and stabbing him in the groin with a dirk-knife. The witness did not appear, and he was discharged.

Edward Murphy, for an assault and battery upon Officer George W. Seymour, of the Thirteenth District Police, Oct. 1, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for two months.

Patrick McCarty was found guilty of stealing a pair of pantaloons, worth $2, Sept. 2, from William B. Hilson, No. 273 Water-street, and sentence suspended.

Joseph Walker was complained of by James Mapes, for stealing a piece of muslin de laine, value $15, the property of Converse, Todd & Company, No. 115 Liberty-street, Oct. 1. Judge Osborn—We have but one rule for pickpockets and shoplifters, and that is to give them the full term. We sentence him to the Penitentiary for six months. He was caught in the act.

George Rogers, a boy, was charged with embezzling $4 20, Sept. 29, belonging to his employer, James F. Warren, No. 683 Broadway. He was sent to the House of Refuge.

David Bell, upon complaint of Herman C. Hauge, for petit larceny, was sent up for thirty days.

Henry Flight pleaded guilty to stealing a bank bill ($1) from Thomas Guillo, Oct. 1. The complainant said he did not want him to be punished. If the Judge would give him a few words of advice, it might do him good. Judge Osborn—Well, Flight, your employer speaks for you. It seems you have a family dependent upon you, and for their sake we suspend sentence, but if you are brought up here again, we will punish you; your family will not interfere again.

Frederick Hunter was found guilty of an assault and battery upon James Beale, No. 24 James-street, Sept. 28, and sentence suspended.

William Carroll, for a similar offence—complained of by Lewis Aaker, No. 55 Tompkins street—committed Sept. 26, was tried, found guilty and sentence suspended.

Gustavus Black, charged with stealing a shawl [illegible]

[illegible] from Margaret Hamilton, No. 388 Pearl-street, Sept. [illegible]

[illegible] Graves was found guilty of stealing $5 worth of wearing apparel from Robert McKibbey and sentence suspended at the request of the complainant.

Charles Miller was found guilty of appropriating to his own use some household furniture of Matthew Keep's, Sept. 6. Counsel—He has been in prison nearly four weeks, your Honor. Did [illegible] enough with a fee. Judge Osborn—Yes, I've no doubt you have. Let him go.

Ann Staul, a negress, was accused by Sarah A. De [illegible] (also colored) of pilfering her German-silver watch, value $10. "Are you guilty?" asked the clerk, as he came up to the bar. "I am," said the prisoner. "I'll tell you why. It was a brass watch, and I just took it for fun." "He doesn't do anything [illegible]" said the witness. Judge Osborn—Give him a couple of months, I guess. Had we better [illegible] Yes. Judge Osborn—Guilty, penitentiary for [illegible] months.

Ellen Crowen, charged by Terence Leonard, her employer, with stealing 50 cents, [illegible] from his drawer, Sept. 22, was acquitted. The money which was found in her possession was in the [illegible] of an [illegible] "I'd like to have my 50 cents, Judge," said the prisoner. Officer—Who shall I give the money to? It was found on her. Judge Osborn—Give it to him.

Thomas McCabe and Patrick Smith, previously found guilty of an assault and battery upon John J. Smith, were fined $10 each.

Edward Saltz and Mary Saltz were tried on a charge of assault and battery preferred by Bridget McCarty, No. 183 West Eighteenth-street, alleged to have been committed Sept. 28. Edward was found guilty and sentence suspended; [illegible] was acquitted.

Daniel Morly was sent to the House of Refuge for stealing a [illegible] wholesale, $8, from [illegible] Broadway, Oct. 2.

[illegible] Crowen, previously [illegible] of tearing down a fence and carrying off $20 worth of boards, the property of Susan M. Conover, Sept. 24, was sentenced to the City Prison for 30 days.

In the case of Thomas Casey, found guilty of indecently exposing his person, Sept. 22, sentence was suspended.

James McCloskey, a small boy, was brought to the bar crying bitterly. He was charged with stealing some [illegible] worth $10 from a vacant house, Sept. 20. Edward Riggs was the complainant, and Mr. Skidmore was the owner of the property. Judge Osborn—That boy looks as if he wanted taking care of. Counsel—He says he was put up to it. Judge Osborn—Oh, there is always the story—put up to it by a bigger boy. The City swarms with these kind of thieves. He was sent to the House of Refuge.

William Walsh was found guilty of an assault and battery upon Alexander Gilmore, Sept. 15, cutting his head with a tumbler, which he threw at him. Sentence was suspended till Saturday.

Jacob Stager was fined $10 for an assault and battery upon Joseph Kronenburgh, Sept. 21.

The Court adjourned to Tuesday at 9 o'clock A. M.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets.....Carefully reported for the New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Oct. 3, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Dull and heavy. Pearls, $6 50; Pots, $7 50 ꝑ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse to-day, 963 barrels, including 819 bbls. Pearls and 144 bbls. Pots.

MONTREAL ASHES STATEMENT FOR SEPTEMBER.

	Pots.	Pearls.	Total.
1857.			
Delivered	14,400	7,437	21,027
In Store	390	273	663—22,590
1856.			
Delivered	11,067	4,672	15,739
In Store	767	806	1,573—17,292

BARK—The Philadelphia Price Current of this morning, says: "Prices of Quercitron Bark having declined $5 ꝑ ton, there has been more inquiry and about 200 hhds. No. 1 have been disposed of at $35. A lot is shipped to London at 30s. ꝑ ton. A lot of Chestnut Bark sold from the cars at $12 ꝑ cord."

COFFEE—Is depressed and languid. Java, 16½c.@17c.; Jamaica, 12½c.@13c.; Maracaibo, 12½c.@13½c.; Rio, 10½c.@12c.; St. Domingo, 10½c. cash; Bahia, 10½c., and Native Ceylon, 12c. ꝑ lb. By late arrivals at Baltimore, we have received advices, to the 20th of August, from Rio de Janeiro. Coffee was nominally unchanged; holders remained very firm at the recent advance. The advices from all the Coffee-growing districts continue to speak of a very short crop. The clearances from the 1st to the 25th of August for the United States were 46,854 bags, of which 16,903 bags were for New-York. The stock on hand was 130,000 bags.

COTTON—Is very quiet; prices are entirely nominal. Some holders are still exporting on their own account.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
Middling	15¾	15¾	15¾	16
Middling Fair	16¾	16¾	16¾	17
Fair	16¾	16¾	17	nom.

NEW-ORLEANS COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1857 .... Bales	8,259
Received up to Sept. 25	32,568
Total	40,827
Exported since Sept. 1, 1857	4,277
Stock on hand not cleared	36,550

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is in better request at somewhat firmer prices. Sales 10,000 bbls.

Superfine State	$4 25@ 4 50
Extra State	4 50@ 4 75
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	4 25@ 4 50
Superfine Ohio	4 40@ 4 60
Fancy Ohio	4 60@ 4 90
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 75@ 6 50
Extra Ohio	4 75@ 6 50
Fancy Genesee	5 00@ 5 10
Extra Genesee	5 25@ 7 00
Extra Missouri	5 25@ 7 50

Canadian is depressed and cheaper. Sales 350 bbls. Superfine to extra, at $4 25@$6 50 ꝑ bbl. Southern Flour is heavy and drooping. Sales 1,150 bbls. low mixed to choice extra at $5@$7 50 ꝑ bbl. Rye Flour and Corn Meal are dull and nominal.

GRAIN—Wheat is brisker and dearer. Sales 48,000 bushels, including ordinary white Western at $1 11@$1 15; poor to fair red do. at 95c.@$1 08; ordinary to prime white Southern at $1 15@$1 35; and good to prime red do. at $1 10@$1 [illegible] bushel. About 1,000 bushels Rye were taken at 75c. ꝑ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt are unchanged. Oats are in request at old prices; 43c.@46c. for Western; 40c.@42c. for State; 35c.@39c. for Jersey and Pennsylvania; and 30c.@35c. for Southern, ꝑ bushel. Corn is in better supply and fair demand at easier rates. Sales 30,000 bush. at 70c.@71½c. for mixed Western afloat and delivered; and 73c. for yellow Southern ꝑ bush. The receipts of grain at Buffalo on Thursday last were very large, reaching some 300,000 bushels, the bulk of which was Wheat, and there are still over 200,000 bushels known to be afloat for that port.

HAIR—Mr. HULL reports sales of only 6,000 lbs. very choice Buenos Ayres mixed at 26½c. We quote: Rio Grande and Buenos Ayres, long, 50c.@60c.; Rio Grande, mixed, 25c.@25½c.; Buenos Ayres, do., 24c.@24½c., 6 mos.

HEMP—Sales by auction: 38 bales undressed Missouri at $100@$105; and 20 bales dressed do. at $150, cash, ꝑ ton. Stock, Oct. 1.

	1856. Tons.	1856. Bales.	1857. Tons.	1857. Bales.
Foreign	50	4,704	311	10,100
American	—	435	—	946

HIDES—Mr. HULL says: "The unsettled state of monetary affairs has had a depressing influence on the Hide market, and prices for Dry Hides have declined 5c. ꝑ lb. since my last monthly report. The demand for consumption has almost entirely ceased, while the difficulty of selling exchange checks the inquiry for export. Business during the fore part of the month was confined chiefly to the export demand, which, however, being checked, transactions are now made for cash or on time for very choice paper for the purpose of realizing at once. A difference of 4c.@5c. ꝑ lb. is made between cash and time price, depending on the necessities of the seller. The difficulty of negotiating good paper has had a great tendency to lessen operations for tanning purposes. The sales of the month do not exceed 80,000 Hides, including 52,000 sold for export and shipped on importer's account, making the actual sales to the trade for the month, less than 30,000. There is at the present time fully 200,000 less Hides held by the trade in the process of tanning than we had one year since, while there has been a falling off in the imports of over 48,000 Hides, and 70,000 exported to Europe, against none last year, together making a difference of 120,000 Hides. This will doubtless be felt in the receipt of Leather next Spring. Salted Hides—There has been no foreign imports, and sales of but a small parcel of Rio Grande to go East at 16½c. ꝑ lb. cash. City and Western slaughter were in good demand for export at the first of the month, but the same causes that have checked the demand for Dry Hides have affected this description. Westerns have declined about 2c.@3c. ꝑ lb., and City slaughters fallen from 11c. cash to 8½c., do., at which price a parcel was sold this week for export. Country slaughters do. mixed 9½c.@10c.; against 12c.@12½c. the first of September. Stock in first hands of Ox and Cow Hides is 211,000, same time last year 19,800—year before 70,000. The greater portion of the stock is held above the current rates."

HOPS—Dull and nominal. New, 8c.@11c.; old, 4c.@7c. ꝑ lb.

IRON—No important movements.

LEAD—Unchanged.

LEATHER—Mr. HULL reviews the business in Sole during September, thus: "The demand for the first two weeks of the month was good, but as financial matters became more unsettled, a material falling off took place, as well as a decline in prices. Quotations are almost nominal, as the Eastern manufacturers have almost suspended operations, which, of course, materially diminishes the demand from that quarter, while the difficulty of obtaining remittances from the West has checked the inquiry from there. The West will have to supply themselves from New-York, and a good demand may be expected from there later in the season. Sales are light, and prices are very unsettled, but cash purchasers can supply themselves to good advantage. We hear of several thousand sides of Sole Leather being shipped to Europe, per Baltic."

LIME—Rockland, 65c. for common and $1@$1 05 for Lump, ꝑ bbl.

MOLASSES—Continues dull and heavy at nominal quotations. Porto Rico, 33c.@45c.; Cuba Muscovado at 29c.@35c.; clayed Cuba at 28c.@30c.; New-Orleans 35c.@55c. ꝑ gallon.

BALTIMORE MOLASSES STATEMENT, OCT. 1.

	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total Imports Sept. 1857	264	—	15
Total Imports Sept. 1856	198	—	—
Total Imports this year	[illegible]	231	[illegible]
Same time last year	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stock Sept. 30, 1857	[illegible]	117	[illegible]
Stock Sept. 30, 1856	471	—	[illegible]

NAVAL STORES—Resin is dull and heavy, including Common at $1 75 ꝑ 310 lbs., delivered. Tar and Crude Turpentine are unchanged. Spirits Turpentine is selling slowly at 42c. cash, ꝑ gallon.

OILS—Are quiet and languid, as previously reported.

PROVISIONS—Pork is depressed and declining. Sales 400 bbls., in lots, at $22 [illegible] for Mess, $19 50 for Prime, ꝑ barrel. Cut Meats are quiet and languid at 11½c.@12c. for Hams, and [illegible] for Shoulders, ꝑ lb. Western Smoked Bacon, 14c.@14½c. ꝑ lb. Lard is dull and heavy. The transactions since our last reach about 150 bbls. and tcs., mostly [illegible] at 14½c.@[illegible] ꝑ lb. Beef is depressed and languid. The transactions since our last footed up 150 bbls. at $[illegible]@$15 50 for repacked Western Mess, and $16 [illegible] for extra do. Western Hams, [illegible] Prime Mess Beef, [illegible] Beef Hams, $19 [illegible] Butter is in demand and is [illegible] 18c.@24c. for Ohio, and 24c.@29c. for State. Cheese is in very good [illegible] at 6c.@[illegible]c. for common to choice [illegible] ꝑ lb.

RICE—Continues in slack demand at our quotations—$3 50@$4 [illegible] ꝑ 100 lbs.

STOCK OF RICE IN NEW-YORK, OCT. 1.

	1856.	1857.
Tierces	1712	2,749
Bags		2,758

SKINS—Sales of the week, 3,000 heavy Curacoa Goat at 40c.@47c., 6 months.

SUGARS—Are inactive and depressed. Small sales Cuba, &c., at from 6c.@8c. ꝑ lb.

BALTIMORE SUGAR STATEMENT, OCT. 1.

	Hhds.	Boxes.	Bags.
Imports in Sept. 1857	1,762	[illegible]	1,674
Imports in Sept. 1856	1,180	—	1,670
Total Imports in 1857	37,094	1,512	42,138
Total Imports in 1856	36,979	10,816	83,600
Stock Sept. 30, 1857	5,381	1,680	[illegible]
Stock Sept. 30, 1856	2,308	1,532	[illegible]

NEW-ORLEANS SUGAR MARKET, SEPT. 26.—The demand continues very limited, and the sales are all in very small parcels, embracing for the week 31 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 10½c., 46 hhds. Porto Rico at 10½c.@[illegible]c., 60 ditto at 10½c.@11c.; 100 boxes Cuba White at 13½c.@15c.; 30 boxes Yellow at 10½c.; 36 ditto at 12½c., and about 200 hhds. Cuba Clarified at 12c.@[illegible]c. ꝑ lb. We also notice a sale of 400 mats crude Penela, from Tobasco (about 60,000 lbs.), at 8c. ꝑ lb., taken for refining. The market is about bare of the Louisiana product, and the total stock of all kinds is only about 1,200 hhds. Arrived from the interior since the 19th inst., 9 hhds. Cleared since the 19th inst., for Galveston 6 hhds.

TALLOW—Prime, 10½c.@10¾c., cash, ꝑ lb.

TOBACCO—Is dull and nominal here. The New-Orleans Price Current, of the 26th ult., says: "With a stock on sale reduced to about 4,000 hhds., great difficulty in effecting exchange negotiations and unfavorable weather for handling samples, the week has passed with but very limited transactions, barely 150 hhds. having been sold, in several lots, and including 6 hhds. at 16c. ꝑ lb." The Baltimore Patriot, of last evening, says: "Maryland Tobacco has been in very light receipt this week, and transactions, in consequence, were limited. Shippers generally seem more disposed to purchase, although not at the present rates, but holders are unwilling to give way, and are holding back for higher prices. We now quote: Maryland Brown Leaf at $8@$9 50, as to quality; Inferior Short Seconds, $7@$7 50; Brown Leafy, $8@$10; and Extra at $11@$14. Bay Tobacco still comes in slowly, and prices have rather a drooping tendency, but we still continue previous figures, viz: Tips at $9@$11; Seconds, $12@$15. There was nothing whatever done in Ohio and Kentucky Tobacco, and we learn there has been none offered for sale during the week. In the absence of transactions, we omit quotations. The inspections for the week were only 367 hhds. Maryland, and of other descriptions 7 hhds. Total for the week, 374 hhds."

WHISKY—Sales 650 bbls. Ohio and Prison mainly at 21c.@21½c. ꝑ gallon.

WOOL—The Baltimore Patriot, of Friday evening, says: "There has been very little done in Wool during the past week, and the market for it was dull. Prices have a drooping tendency, but we still quote nominally as follows, viz.: Unwashed at 23c.@24c.; Tub washed 33c.@37c.; Pulled 30c.@32c.; Lambs do. 31c.@33c.; Quarter to a half, washed Merino, 35c.@40c.; One-half to Three-quarters do. 40c.@45c.; Three-fourths to Full do. 42½c.@47½c.; and Extra at 50c., ꝑ lb."

FREIGHTS were reported dull and heavy. For Liverpool—Cotton 3-16d.@¼d. ꝑ lb.; Flour 1s. 9d.@2s. ꝑ bbl.; Grain 5½d.@7d. ꝑ bush.; Beef, 1s. 6d.@[illegible]; Pork, 1s. 6d.@1s. 9d. ꝑ bbl., and heavy goods, 15s.@22s. 6d. ꝑ ton. For other European ports proportionate quotations. For San Francisco, measurement goods, 22½@25; for Melbourne, Aus., do. do., 25c.; and for Sydney, N. S. W., do. 30c., [illegible] ꝑ foot. The latest charters have been: Ship Tarter, to Shanghae, Coal, $8, on Government account; a ship, 1000 tons, from Liverpool to Calcutta and back, at [illegible]; Brem. ship [illegible], 700 tons, to Melbourne or Sydney, $9000; Brem. ship Johanna Laura, 1400 tons, same voyage, $14,000; a bark, 350 tons, to Gibraltar, Naples and back, $3700; a brig, about 220 tons, to Gibraltar, Malaga and back, $3150; a ship to Cette, light Pipe Staves, $25, and Rum, [illegible]; a bark, 400 tons, from City Point to Bristol, E., Tobacco, £3; one from Wilmington, N. C., to Havana, Lumber, $12; a schooner from Wilmington to Trinidad, P. C., $11; a brig from Wilmington to Porto Rico, $13; one from Jacksonville to St. Thomas, $11; a bark from an Eastern port to a Windward Island, $7 50; a schooner hence to a Windward Island, 75c. ꝑ bbl.; a brig, 260 tons, to Demerara, same rate; two schooners from Turk's Islands, Salt, 10c.; a schooner to Turk's Islands, cargo out free, and Salt back, 14c. From Philadelphia, limited shipments are being made to San Francisco at 22c.@25c. for measurement goods, ꝑ foot.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE LAST FOUR OPERA NIGHTS.

CARD.

The public are respectfully informed, that with the present week will close the first series of the regular season, to be resumed on the return of the artists from Philadelphia, Boston and Baltimore. Only four nights more will be given, and no effort will be spared by the Directors to make them as brilliant as possible, by availing themselves of the vast resources of the great establishment.

THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, Oct. 5,

Last appearance but one in New-York of

Mlle. ERMINIE FREZZOLINI.

By general request,

L'ELISIR D'AMORE,

which has been so enthusiastically received on its first performance, will be repeated this evening.

Mlle. ERMINIE FREZZOLINI,

Sigs. LABOCETTA, GASSIER and ROCCO.

Seats to be secured to-day, at the Academy of Music, BREUSING'S, and HALL & SON'S, from 2 to 5.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7,

Last night but two of the season.

ROSA BONHEUR'S

GREAT PICTURE OF THE

"HORSE FAIR,"

is now on exhibition at the galleries of

WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.

Admittance 25 cents. No. 353 Broadway.

Hours of exhibition from 8½ A. M. to 6½ P. M.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessee and Proprietor .... Mr. E. Eddy

Boxes and Parquette, 25 cents | Pit .... 12 cents

MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 5.

Will be acted, for the first time, a drama entitled

THE CRUSADERS;

OR, THE OLD MAN OF THE MOUNTAIN.

To conclude with the drama, in two acts, entitled

ASMODEUS;

OR, THE DEVIL'S SHARE.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.

Sole Lessee, Proprietor and Manager .... A. H. Purdy.

Dress Circle, 25 cents; Pit, 12 cents; Orchestra Chairs 50 cents; Private Boxes, [illegible] Circle, [illegible] exclusive, or $1 for each person. Doors open at 6½; curtain will rise at 7¼ precisely. THIS EVENING, Oct. 5, will commence with CAPTAIN KYD.

To be followed by the Irish Historical Drama of

BLACK HUGH, THE OUTLAW.

The whole to conclude with the laughable farce of

YOUR LIFE'S IN DANGER.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS.

Diana and her Nymphs are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—SIXTEENTH Season, 1857-'58.—The Board of Directors respectfully inform their members and the public, that the concerts and rehearsals will take place as heretofore, at the Academy of Music, corner of 14th-st. and Irving-place. First public rehearsal Saturday, Oct. 10, at 3½ o'clock P. M. The following orchestral pieces will be rehearsed for the first concert: Spohr's symphony, "Die Weihe der Töne," (the dedication of sounds;) Overtures to "Manfred," by Schumann; and "Leonora," by Beethoven. Conductor, Mr. THEO. EISFELD. For subscriptions apply in the Music Stores of Messrs. SCHARFENBERG & LUIS, No. 769 Broadway, corner of 9th-st.; C. BREUSING, No. 701 Broadway; WALKER, No. 167 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; or to Mr. L. SPIER, Secretary, No. 351 Broome-st. By order,

L. SPIER, Secretary.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—IN ADDITION TO THE TRANSPARENT AQUARIA, the management announce the celebrated CARLO FAMILY, the most distinguished Polymorphous Equilibrists in the world. MONDAY AFTERNOON, Oct. 5, at 3 o'clock, Ballads and Songs by the WELSH NIGHTINGALE, followed by the CARLO FAMILY in their Mimic Gymnastic Exercises, Equilibristic Polymorphoses; Antipodean Phenomena; Exploits Athletic; Fancy Dances, Picturesque Attitudes, &c. EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, the WELSH NIGHTINGALE; after which the CARLO FAMILY in their extraordinary performances. Admittance, 25 cents; children under 10, 13 cents.

LEACH'S MUSICAL EVENINGS, AT THE Home Concert Room, No. 29 East 29th-st., between Madison and 4th avs., every Tuesday and Friday evenings, commencing at 8 o'clock. Mr. S. W. LEACH, Mrs. GEORGIANNA STUART LEACH, Miss MARIA LEACH, Mr. W. H. COOKE, and Mrs. GEORGE H. BRISTOW. Tickets 50 cents.

NEVER BEFORE EXHIBITED IN AMERICA.—The Anatomical Museum of Dr. KERNE, Chinese Buildings, No. 539 Broadway, 400 models of the most finished art. Lectures to gentlemen daily at 12, 4 and 8 o'clock, by Dr. JACKSON, except Fridays, when ladies only are admitted, and lectured to by a scientific and professional lady. Admission 25 cents.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

[illegible]

Doors open [illegible]

[illegible]

Under the personal direction of the celebrated Maître de Ballet,

DOMENICO RONZANI.

[illegible]

Signor GASPARE PRATESI.

Signor FILIPPO [illegible]

SIGNOR DOMENICO RONZANI.

[illegible]

ONE HUNDRED MALE AUXILIARIES.

On [illegible]

TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 6, 1857, will be produced the Grand Ballet, in three acts [illegible], composed by Domenico Ronzani, entitled

FAUST.

[illegible]

PROGRAMME OF DANCES.

[illegible]

PROGRAMME OF SCENERY.

Act First.—Tableau 1.—The Laboratory of Dr. Faust.

Act First.—Tableau 2.—Chamber of Margherita.

Act First.—Tableau 3.—A Cemetery.

Act First.—Tableau 4.—Enchanted Garden.

Act Second.—Tableau 1.—The Public Square of a German Village.

Act Second.—Tableau 2.—[illegible] Chamber of Margherita.

Act Second.—Tableau 3.—The [illegible]

Act Third.—Tableau 1.—Dwelling and Garden of Margherita.

Act Third.—Tableau 2.—[illegible]

Act Third.—Tableau 3.—The Hartz Mountains.

The entertainments will commence with a laughable farce by Mr. [illegible], called

MESMERISM,

in which Mr. and Mrs. J. [illegible] will appear.

NIBLO'S SALOON.

SECOND AND LAST CONCERT.

Miss JULIANA MAY.

Previous to her departure South.

TUESDAY OCT. 6, 1857.

[illegible]

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.

No. 624 Broadway, near Houston-st.

Miss Laura Keene .... Sole Lessee and Directress.

The management announce the production of [illegible] ORIGINAL DRAMA, [illegible]

MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 5, 1857.

Performance to commence with Edmund Falconer's original drama entitled

HUSBAND OF AN HOUR.

Marquis de Crevecoeur .... Mr. Wheatleigh

Robert, a gardener .... Mr. Geo. Jordan

Lord Thornley, an English nobleman .... [illegible]

Pierre Rouge .... Mr. Jefferson

La Fleur .... Mr. Peters | Le Clerc .... Mr. J. H. Stoddart

Julia, Countess de Clairville .... Miss Laura Keene

Countess Dowager .... [illegible]

Exquisite MUSICAL SELECTIONS by the Orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Thomas Baker.

To conclude with the new extravaganza entitled

THE SIAM LIGHT GUARD.

[illegible]

Seventh Regiment of the Guard by Twenty Young Ladies.

Doors open at 7; to commence at [illegible] o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 5.

[illegible]

THE WONDERFUL RAVELS.

The beautiful SIGNORINA ROLLA.

The entire DOUBLE COMPANY.

EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE.

Grand Ballet of ACALISTA.

Signorina Rolla and the Ballet Troupe.

Grand Pantomime of BIANCO.

ANTOINE, JEROME and the entire Company.

Doors open at 7; to commence at 8. Tickets 50 cents.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

MONDAY, OCT. 5.

Mr. Blake as Sir Anthony,

Mr. Lester as Jack Absolute and Captain of the Watch,

Mr. Walcot as Bob Acres,

Mr. Lester as Falkland,

Mrs. Hoey as Julia,

Miss Gannon as Lydia,

Mrs. Vernon as Mrs. Malaprop,

Mr. Geo. Holland as David,

Mr. Norton as Sir Lucius, and

Mr. A. H. Davenport as Fag.

ALL IN ONE GREAT COMEDY,

Forming the most brilliant combination of talent that can be brought together in the present age. They will appear in

THE RIVALS

and

THE CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.

MISS CUSHMAN'S TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS.

MEG MERRILIES.

This wonderful performance, the admiration of all critics in Europe and America, will be given three evenings this week.

MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY.

MONDAY—The musical drama in three acts of GUY MANNERING, OR THE GIPSY'S PROPHECY, with all the original music.

Meg Merrilies, the Gipsy .... Miss Cushman

Dominie Sampson, Mr. Mark Smith; Dandie Dinmont, [illegible]; Harry Bertram, Mr. Holman; [illegible], Mr. J. Moore; Julia, Miss Ada Clifton; Lucy Bertram, Mrs. Holman.

With the farce of the TWO BUZZARDS.

Seats may be secured in advance. [illegible]

NOW OPEN AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE—THE GREAT FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

The unequaled and instructive display of our National Skill and Industry is now open daily, from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M. All the machinery is working day and evening.

DODWORTH'S CORNET BAND

is in attendance each evening, and on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS perform a GRAND CONCERT by Programme.

CHAMPNEY'S MOVING PANORAMA OF THE RIVER RHINE

will be exhibited twice each day, [illegible] on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS, [illegible] on the other days of the week.

HOE'S TYPE-REVOLVING PRINTING MACHINE, or "Lightning Press," [illegible] editions of the New-Yorker Staats-Zeitung [illegible]

[illegible]

Admission to the whole, only 25 cents. [illegible] found at all the ferries, which run within a block or two of the Palace. The 6th-av. cars run directly to the door.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE the great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings. [illegible] Break Here, the Adoration, the [illegible] the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS—TO TAKE acknowledgments and depositions for each State. Those who wish to have their names and addresses inserted in the LAWYERS' DIARY for 1858, will please send them [illegible] without delay to W. REID GOULD, [illegible] the Lawyers' Diary, No. 330 Broadway.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY AT RETAIL [illegible] at wholesale [illegible] No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN can obtain desirable rooms, with partial board, on Brooklyn Heights, two minutes from Fulton Ferry. Address HOME, Brooklyn Post-office, [illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, OCT. 5, 1857.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Daily Circulation............46,000.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning—Price two cents;—Served at 12½ cents a week; mailed $6 a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; two copies for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; Five copies for Five Dollars; Twenty-five copies for Twenty Dollars.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles professing to state facts must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guarantee of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The long-expected steamship *Star of the West* arrived at this port yesterday from Aspinwall. Her detention is attributed to the long passage of the *California* on the Pacific side. We obtain from our San Francisco exchanges a list of the treasure brought down on the previous trip, and lost in the ill-fated steamship *Central America*, together with additional names of lost passengers and other interesting particulars. The *Star of the West* brought $1,266,734 in treasure, the California mails of Sept. 5, and later news from New-Granada, Central America and the South Pacific.

The California State elections took place on the 2d of September, and resulted in the complete success of the Democratic ticket. Ex-Senator Weller was elected Governor by a large majority, though full returns had not reached San Francisco when the mail left. In San Francisco City and County, the Peoples' ticket, which sympathised with the Vigilance Committee, had a majority of about 200 votes. In this election it was also submitted to the popular will whether the State debt should be paid or repudiated. In the City, out of 7,844 votes that expressed an opinion, a majority of 2,414 were in favor of payment. Outside politics we have intelligence of the total destruction by fire of the flourishing town of Columbia, accompanied by loss of life. The loss of property is estimated at $600,000. The Carson Valley people were agitating for a territorial organization. From that quarter we have an account of the frightful massacre of an emigrant train by Indians. Particulars are given elsewhere. It was also reported that Brigham Young had been arrested in Great Salt Lake City by United States troops, but this rumor is extremely doubtful. From Oregon we learn that the Constitutional Convention met at Salem on the 17th of August. The subject of the introduction of Slavery into the Territory was the one which would create the most excitement and discussion. From Washington Territory we have the deplorable intelligence of the murder of Col. Ebey, Collector of Port Townsend, by a party of Indians. His family fortunately escaped.

Our correspondent sends us a most interesting budget of Central American news. Hon. G. Venable our Minister to Guatemala, died from Cholera on the 22d of August. This terrible epidemic was ravaging both Guatemala and Salvador. The engineers of the Honduras railway estimate that its cost will be twenty-five millions, instead of ten, as originally calculated. From a very interesting letter which we publish on Nicaraguan affairs, it will be seen that Costa Rica has made a formal proposal to Nicaragua that the two States be united under one Government, with a President to be named by the people. Nicaragua will probably consent to the plan suggested. Mr. Carey Jones, who is understood to have gone on a secret mission to Costa Rica from our Government, has had a quarrel with President Mora, because the latter imprisoned an employe of his for misconduct. Mr. Jones is reported to have left San José in disgust.

Our news from New-Granada is not important. The Legislature met on the 1st of September. The Governor, in his Message, urged that some measures should be taken for raising the revenues of the State, and the Legislature, in compliance with his Excellency's recommendations, decreed an increase of 40 per cent. upon present rates of taxes paid by commercial houses. As the entire business of Panama is in the hands of foreigners, they will have to bear the whole of this taxation.

By the detention of the steamer at Aspinwall we receive two mails from the South Pacific, or one month's later news. The revolution in Peru was almost crushed out. Vivanco was at Arequipa, which place was invested by President Castilla, who had received strong reinforcements. No clue has yet been discovered of the murderer of the British Minister. The National Convention at Lima was discussing a project for the alteration of the system of selling guano. In Chile all danger of revolution had passed away. We give, elsewhere, an account of the seizure of the American ship *Sportsman* by a Chilean war-vessel. The Captain of the *Sportsman* abandoned his ship, and intends to lay the whole case before the United States Government.

We have received advices from the city of Mexico to the 19th of September. Our correspondent sends us full particulars of the recent Tehuantepec negotiations, which resulted in the annulment of the Sloo grant for violation of obligations imposed therein, and the bestowal upon the "Louisiana Tehuantepec Company" the right of the Isthmus transit for sixty years. The two decrees of the Supreme Government in relation to this subject will be found elsewhere. Senator Benjamin and Mr. La Sere have been for some time in the Mexican Capital for the purpose of obtaining the grant in question, and in despite of the opposition of Mr. Soule, acting as the agent of Sloo, they were completely successful. The Tehuantepec railroad may now be regarded as an enterprise to be carried out with the least possible delay. There is no other news from Mexico of special interest or importance.

The mercantile efforts to meet the large maturing payments at Bank on Saturday, (the 4th October falling on Sunday,) were crowned with more general success than anticipated. The protests on paper made or indorsed by parties not previously reported as suspended, were not numerous, and after 2 o'clock in the afternoon the tone of financial confidence appeared to have improved very considerably. The exchanges, however, remain much embarrassed, and the sacrifices making to realize on Produce and to negotiate bills continue very great. The ruling terms for money on the best paper outside of bank are from 30 to 36 per cent. per annum. The sales made on Saturday were at the last figure. Sterling Exchange fell to 102½; Francs, 5.45 to 5.80 to the dollar. The suspension of the well-known Domestic banking firm of E. W. Clark Dodge & Co. caused a further decline in Stocks early in the day; but prices were 2@3 per cent. better at the Second Board.

The General Produce Markets exhibited a little more steadiness, on Saturday, for Flour and Wheat, which were in better request. Corn was plentier and a shade cheaper, with a fair inquiry. Small sales of Rye were effected at 75c. ℔ bushel. Cotton was neglected and nominal. Provisions and Groceries ruled quite dull, with a downward tendency. Missouri Hemp was sold by auction at $100@$105 for undressed, and $150 for dressed, cash, ℔ ton. Naval Stores and Oils were very quiet, and generally nominal in value. Tobacco was inactive, without change in price. Whisky sold freely at 21c.@21½c., cash, ℔ gallon. Freights were heavy, and rates favored shippers. The number of vessels of all classes in port on Saturday was 774.

The merchants of Chicago have united into an association to aid in forwarding Western produce to the Eastern market. If this movement could be followed up by merchants in this City, and at the East generally, it could not fail to have a good effect.

The present tremendous crisis in the commercial world was again, yesterday, the theme of allusion or direct comment in nearly all the pulpits of this City and Brooklyn. At Dr. Burchard's Church Rev. Byron Sunderland, of Washington, delivered an address on the subject. At the Church of the Puritans Rev. Dr. Cheever addressed a crowded audience for nearly two hours in relation to the Divine judgment on the nation, as exemplified in the difficulties under which we are laboring. In Brooklyn Rev. Rufus W. Clarke preached to the same effect. Rev. Dr. Cutler, who has just returned from Europe, greeted his congregation yesterday morning with a sermon of welcome and congratulation.

A farewell missionary meeting was held at the Fourteenth Street Presbyterian Church, last evening, commencing at 7½ o'clock. Rev. George W. Wood, Secretary of the American Board of Foreign Missions, Rev. Mr. Bushnell, for fourteen years engaged in the Gaboon Mission, in Western Africa, Rev. Mr. Jack, who is about to be employed in the same mission, Rev. James Quick, designated to Ceylon, and Rev. Dr. Asa D. Smith, the pastor, delivered addresses. The American Board, Mr. Wood said, felt, but survived the monetary pressure of 1837, and he trusted its labors would not be impeded by the present financial crisis.

Our Jury Trials—A Mischievous Absurdity.

Judge Roosevelt's observations, when discharging the Jury at the close of Cancemi's case, as to the difficulty attendant upon a second trial, suggests one or two considerations with regard to the manner in which criminal trials are conducted, which are worthy of attention. Crimes of the most atrocious character, assassinations, highway robberies and burglaries are notoriously on the increase, but convictions in capital cases are becoming all but impossible. Let a man commit what offence he may, unless he is a negro, and consequently without friends, he is at the present moment in New-York pretty sure of impunity, and the more heinous the offence, the less likelihood of punishment. The preliminaries of a prosecution are well conducted. Considering that there are but eight hundred Policemen, the facility with which criminals are apprehended is fair matter for agreeable surprise. The District-Attorney does his duty ably and faithfully. Up to the moment the prisoner appears at the bar, and is called upon to plead, all goes on smoothly and satisfactorily. But the moment the selection of a Jury begins, we find ourselves confronting an absurdity which surpasses anything which ever the history of the common law can supply. The prisoner, as our readers know, has virtually an unlimited number of challenges. His peremptory challenges are limited, but to those for which he is called upon to show cause, there appears, in the present state of civilization, to be no bounds short of the whole panel itself. The rule is, that he may challenge any man who has formed or expressed an opinion as to his guilt or innocence.

Now, in the case of minor officers, this is a good rule enough, or at least there is no decided objection to it. It is easy enough to find any number of men qualified to serve on a jury, who have never given themselves the trouble to form an opinion as to whether Brown stole Jones' watch, or effected a burglarious entry into Smith's back-kitchen. Brown will hardly need the aid of a single challenge to find himself arraigned before a tribunal, whose minds, as far as he and his crimes are concerned, are a virgin page. But when a man has his throat cut under circumstances of unparalleled atrocity at his own fireside, or when a policeman is shot down in the street by a robber whom he seeks to arrest, the case assumes quite another aspect. These are just the sort of offences which society is most interested in having punished, and yet these are just the sort of offences which the law finds it most difficult to reach. The prisoner is legally entitled to have a jury sit on his case who know nothing about either him or it; but the more flagrant the crime the harder it is to form such a jury. Every man in the community, who is fit to try a fellow-creature on a capital charge, reads the newspapers, and when a murder is committed the newspapers give all the details, and all the rumors, and very properly so. They give every circumstance that tends to fasten suspicion on any particular person, and publish accurate reports of the preliminary investigation before the Coroner. They render in this way most important service to justice, bring fresh testimony to light, clear up doubtful or inexplicable occurrences, save the innocent from false imputations, and in short, bring all the information and all the acuteness of the whole community to bear in one focus upon a single group of facts. The press has, by its reporting alone, been an invaluable aid to the police and the magistrate. In every criminal investigation the cry is for more light, and nothing and nobody supply half so much as the newspapers.

Now what would an intelligent Turk or Chinaman say, if, after hearing from Coke that the common law was the perfection of human reason, and that the statute law was an improvement on it—he were told that our laws had so arranged matters, that the press, a useful auxiliary in the earlier stages of criminal prosecutions, should at the close be converted into an almost absolute bar to conviction? And yet so it is. Every man in the community who reads the newspapers, and possesses ordinary reasoning faculties, must form a conclusion of some sort or other as to the guilt or innocence of a person charged with murder, after reading the report of the Coroner's inquest. If he does not do so, he is so great an imbecile that he has no business to sit on any Jury; and yet no man who does do so can sit on a Jury, if the prisoner chooses to exclude him. In other words, every intelligent, educated person, who pays even an ordinary attention to public affairs, and is in the least degree interested in the peace and security of the City, and the good administration of public justice, and testifies that interest by reading them in the public prints, is disqualified for the exercise of one of the highest and most important duties of a citizen? The panel is sifted and re-sifted, until twelve men are sworn who either perjure themselves in saying they have formed no opinion on a subject which all the world has been talking of for weeks; or if they swear truly, prove themselves to be such blockheads that they have no business to sit as criminal judges at all. In other words, we get a Jury who are neither competent to do justice to the State nor the criminal. They then disagree, as in Cancemi's case, as likely as not upon a state of facts as clear as noon-day to any ordinary mind. Incapable of and unaccustomed to reasoning upon evidence out of Court, they remain incapable in Court, the prisoner is sent back to Jail, and an enormous deal of time and money is wasted.

At a second trial the difficulties are tenfold greater. For the one who had formed opinions before, about the prisoner's guilt, ten have formed one now. Everybody has read the newspapers, everybody, with brains, has formed a conclusion of some sort. Even those who cannot read, have heard the matter talked of, and have expressed an opinion. The arm of justice is paralyzed.

How long is this absurdity to last? How long is the spirit to be sacrificed to the letter of the law, and the grossest of injustice to be practiced under the name of justice? It is not necessary or even desirable that a man should come into Court with his mind a blank. All that the prisoner needs, is that no Juror should have a prejudice against him personally, or a personal interest in the result of the case. Abstract conclusions, formed upon a statement of facts made out of doors, will in the mind of an honest man always give way to statements made on oath in doors. What we want is honest, respectable juries—not stupid or ignorant ones. If impartiality is only to be secured by stupidity, the sooner we return to the ordeal of fire, or wager of battle, the better.

Politics and the Police.

The Superintendent of Police has published an order, which will be found in another column, calling attention to the rule which declares that "*no member of the Police Department will be permitted to* connect himself, directly or in any way, with a society, club, committee or organization of any kind, *the object of which is the political advancement of any party, clique or individual.*" This is a wholesome and necessary regulation, and we hope it will be rigidly enforced. We commend it to the attention of the members of the Police Department, and especially to that of General James W. Nye, one of the Police Commissioners. This gentleman seems to have become strangely unmindful of the character of his office, and is devoting a good deal of his time and attention to labors directly forbidden by the rules and regulations of his own adoption, and thoroughly at war with the efficiency and integrity of the Department over which he presides. He is the most active politician in the ranks of the Republican Party. He was a member of its State Convention, and has been, from the day of its session, the most zealous, as well as the most eloquent, of its orators. We submit to him and to his party friends that nothing could more effectually bring the new Police system into popular odium and contempt than the course which he is thus pursuing.

The curse of our Police for the past ten years has been its connection with partisan politics. Nothing contributed more to a popular demand for its thorough reform and reorganization, than the conviction that in the hands of the old Board it had become a mere party tool,—that it was used constantly and unscrupulously by Mayor Wood for the promotion of his political and personal designs,—and that it was thus not only rendered useless for all purposes of public protection, but was made an instrument of the grossest wrong and injustice. It was the universal conviction of this fact which led to the demand for a new Commission; and it was ostensibly to remedy this evil that the law of last Winter was enacted. The public was assured that the Police should be taken out of politics,—that ambitious party leaders should no longer control it for their own purposes, and that it should be placed in the hands of men who would in its management consult solely and exclusively the public good. It was upon this plea that the high-handed measure of transferring the power of appointing this Commission from the people to the Governor and Senate, was commended to public approbation. If it was left in the hands of the people of the City, we were told it would inevitably become a matter for party strife, and would be decided on party grounds. The men elected would thus be elected as partisans, and the Department would therefore still be left in the hands of politicians. It was only by giving the power of appointment to the Governor, that we could avoid this danger.

The plea was full of promise—and was hopefully received by the public at large. But we are constrained to repeat,—what we have said from the very beginning, and what everybody knows—that it has been falsified at every step. Instead of giving us a Commission free from and above party influences, the Governor made it up *exclusively* of men known to the public only as party politicians:—and party considerations have apparently been allowed to rule every movement of the Commission from that day to this. So far as Mayor Wood is concerned, no one ever expected him to be governed by any higher motive than an unscrupulous regard for his own aggrandizement. His Democratic colleague, Mayor Powell, dares do nothing more than echo his wishes and vote as he commands. These men are members *ex officio*, and no one is especially responsible for their behavior. It was known in advance that they were ultra and reckless partisans, so that no one is likely to be disappointed or surprised by any extremity to which they may push their factious and unscrupulous designs. But the remaining members of the Commission were appointed by the Governor, and from them the public had a right to expect better things. Yet they seem to be quite as thoroughly surrendered to party purposes—quite as unable to rise above party views—as their Democratic associates.

It is obviously of very little use for Mr. Tallmadge to forbid the members of the Department from taking part in politics, while their superiors, from whom they hold their appointments, and on whom they depend for their continuance in office, set them so conspicuous an example on the other side. If the Police Commissioners are active and zealous party men, and take an open and conspicuous part in the party struggles of the day, it is useless to expect that the men will do otherwise. Example, in this, as in other matters, is a good deal more powerful than precept; and every policeman knows that if he were to be arraigned for taking part in the election, he would find in General Nye and his associates either very partial or very unjust judges. It is easy to see that in the course they are now pursuing, the members of the Commission are forfeiting public confidence, and putting in imminent peril the existence of the law under which they hold their office.

The California News.

The news published to-day from California is, in one respect, by far the most important *which has reached us from that quarter* in many months. In the late election the people have decided by an overwhelming majority to pay the State Debt, which had been previously declared illegal by a decision of the Supreme Court. It will be remembered that the State Legislature at its late session passed an act—subject to the popular decision at a general election—providing for the payment of the debt, principal and interest. This act, of which we gave a synopsis some time since, has been ratified by the people, and is now a law. Thus about $4,000,000 of 7 per cent. Bonds, representing the entire State debt, have been virtually legalized, although the old Bonds must be called in and new ones issued in their stead.

This action of the people of California will tend more to renew and secure to them the confidence of the business World, than anything else which has transpired for years,—because it shows that although corruption and profligacy may have prevailed and, to a great extent, ruled there, the mass of the people are honest, and anxious to preserve their credit abroad. Indeed the indications of reform in public affairs, and of greater economy generally among the people, are apparent on every hand; persistence in such efforts cannot fail to place California again in the prosperous condition from which reckless politicians and speculators have reduced her. The merit of the recent vote will appear the greater when it is remembered that California has just passed through a four years' revulsion, in which business was continuously prostrated, and property values have been steadily depreciating.

It will be seen that while Col. John B. Weller, the Democratic candidate, is elected Governor by a majority of probably fifteen thousand, the People's ticket in San Francisco, the stronghold of the Vigilance Committee, was successful by two thousand majority. This is justly considered a reindorsement of the Committee and its proceedings. We learn, however, from private sources, that an arrangement has been made for the absolute dissolution of the Vigilance organization, and a sort of general amnesty to the rogues who were banished from California and ordered never to return on pain of summary execution.

In business matters everything continued dull, although the substantial interests of the State are represented to be slowly but surely improving. All the evidences are that California has reached the bottom of her decline, and is beginning a healthy and reliable career.

Legal Responsibility for Accidents.—The last number of *Harper's Weekly*, in speaking of the disaster to the *Central America*, says:

"We had hoped to hear, ere this, that the United States District-Attorney had taken the measures which are incumbent upon him to elicit the truth, and to determine who, if any, are guilty of the innocent lives that have been lost. We presume that, in the event of the ship's unseaworthiness being established, *an indictment for manslaughter would lie* against the owners; and, in the event of faulty conduct being proved against the engineer, that *a like recourse might be taken against him.* It is singular, to use the mildest term, that the United States authorities have taken no steps at all."

It would be a good deal more "singular" if any steps *had* been taken to hold the author of this wholesale slaughter to a legal responsibility. Such a proceeding would be wholly unprecedented in the history of this country. We have probably had, at the lowest estimate, twice as many severe railroad and steamboat accidents as any other country on the face of the earth. Not a year passes without five or six such terrible disasters, attended with the sacrifice of hundreds and thousands of human lives. No one supposes that these things happen without a cause, or that *somebody* is not responsible for them. Yet there has never, within our knowledge, been a single instance in which any one, engineer, owner, agent, or other person, has ever been convicted and punished for the criminal misconduct or neglect of duty, which has involved such a wholesale destruction of life and property. Prosecutions have been instituted in several cases, and in one or two have been pushed to a trial; but never, so far as we are aware, has one been followed by a conviction. Generally, that most convenient agent of injustice and screen for crime—a *disagreement of the jury*—has been the upshot of the whole proceeding.

The fact is that with us nothing but the most flagrant and clearly-established actual *malice* is regarded as punishable by law. One man may shoot another in an affray of his own provoking,—but unless he can be shown to have nursed the murderous intention for a week or two, juries are quite sure to "disagree." An editor may wage a crusade for months against the credit and character of individuals, or of a corporation, which shall end in impoverishing hundreds and thousands of people,—but unless he can be proved to have had some special and particular malice against the specific persons injured, no one dreams of holding him to any accountability. Engineers may neglect their duty,—suffer the fires to go out in a storm, and carouse and drink instead of watching their engines;—a switchman may forget to adjust his switch,—or an engine driver may forget to look at the signal,—and a hundred lives may be lost in consequence:—yet no one of them runs the slightest risk of being punished for his offence,—because it cannot be proved that he had any special malice against anybody on board, or that he had any motive for the wholesale destruction which resulted from his misconduct. Our Courts of law may just as well abandon the pretence of holding men to any accountability for such offences. Juries will not convict them—at least they never have done so, even in the clearest cases, and we see no symptom of any change of sentiment or purpose in this respect. They award heavy damages against railroad companies now and then,—but this is quite as much to gratify a spite or a prejudice against them, as it is to punish anybody who deserves it.

It is hardly worth while, therefore, for the authorities to commence any proceedings in the case of the *Central America*, as nothing whatever would come of them, if they should. It is not all likely that anybody *intended* to sink the ship and drown four or five hundred people, and in the popular notion of law in our community, there can be no *crime* without the distinct intent to commit one. That it is not so in any other country in the world, will probably be considered an additional reason why it should be so here. We are a free and independent nation, and have certainly as good a right to our own law, as to our own *liberties. The Company will probably, in due* time, punish somebody, for its own sake. The interest of the community in the matter can only be protected so far as the Company's interest may happen to be identical with it.

Mercantile Agencies.—The utility of the Mercantile Agencies which have grown up in this City within the past few years has been very thoroughly tested during the prevailing panic. During the month of August the number of inquiries made at the office of Messrs. Tappan & McKillop was 19,245. In the month of September it rose to 21,634, and the information collected from all parts of the country enabled them to return satisfactory answers to 19,236 of this number. The largest number of applicants for information during any one day was 1,133, and the smallest number was 451.

These Agencies have correspondents in every town and village, of any importance, in the United States, who keep them fully informed in regard to the standing, business and prospects of every merchant in their respective neighborhoods. It is from the information thus collected that replies are gathered to the inquiries that are constantly received from persons who may be interested in obtaining prompt and accurate knowledge on the subject.

A New Move.—A writer in the Charleston *Mercury*, (Mr. M. B. White,) who urges upon the Southern people the duty of buying goods only of those Northern men who support Slavery, gives the following illustration of its feasibility:

"A very worthy merchant in New-York remarked to the subscriber not long since, that, let any Southern merchant go to that celebrated Abolition house in Broadway, (Bowen, McNamee & Co.,) and purchase one or ten thousand dollars worth of goods, and *he would duplicate the bill, at 5 per cent. off*, and guarantee it to be equal in every particular."

This "very worthy merchant" must either be very patriotic, or very much in need of business. His style of soliciting custom would probably be considered a little irregular, but people who are either very needy or very public-spirited are not apt to be over scrupulous.

Amusements.

Academy of Music.—To-night the comic opera of the "Elixir of Love" (which the *Doctor Dulcamara* of the occasion pronounces to be Lager-Bier) will be repeated for the second and last time. Altogether, this opera was one of the most agreeable productions of the season, and afforded much pleasure to the public and the critics. In it, Mlle. Frezzolini and Signor Labocetta shine to best advantage.

There will be four regular performances of Italian Opera this week at the Academy, the fourth being on Saturday. This is a little more than we have been accustomed to, but if it tend to the prosperity of the Institution, no one will object. On Saturday last "Lucia" was produced for the first time this season. It was not a successful performance. Mlle. Frezzolini appeared to be in poor voice, and sang at times quite badly. In the second act she improved, but as a whole her *Lucia* was the least pleasing of her performances. Signor Labocetta was painstaking, and in the second act, where every one thought he would be weakest, shone to greatest advantage. He is a meritorious artist, and like Signor Gassier will make his way with the public. The orchestra and chorus were alike noisy and slovenly.

Last evening the dangerous experiment of a Sunday concert was attempted, and with a success which promises perpetuity. So long as the programmes of these entertainments are carefully selected we cannot see that they are objectionable. To a large class of the community they afford a calm and pleasant way of spending an hour. The programme of the first concert opened with Beethoven's "Pastoral Symphony," which was excellently rendered by an orchestra of sixty performers under the direction of Mr. Anschutz. In the elucidation of orchestral figures and instrumental sequences this conductor is very efficient, and, therefore, especially valuable in this style of composition, where everything depends on clearness. Of the Pastoral Symphony the Horn Movement was perhaps the best executed.

The principal feature of the programme was Rossini's "Stabat Mater," which was given with great excellence. The accompaniments were, however, generally too loud, and the *tempi* were, in many cases, remarkable for their sprightliness. With these exceptions the oratorio was given with better effect than we have ever heard in this City. The *ensembles* were admirable, and the solos and concerted pieces all that could be desired from such artists as [illegible] &c. The house was completely filled.

Burton's Theatre.—Miss Charlotte Cushman enters on the second week of her highly successful engagement to-night, appearing in her great character of *Meg Merrilies*. This extraordinary impersonation, has, more than any other, given Miss Cushman a world-wide reputation. She will be ably supported by the leading members of Mr. Burton's Company.

Wallack's Theatre.—On Saturday evening Miss Matilda Heron closed her second New-York engagement. It was not, we fancy, very successful in a pecuniary point of view, but in every other respect it was completely triumphant, and more than justified the high eulogiums passed on her early performances in this City. Miss Heron leaves the Metropolis with a reputation which is now fairly established. In "Fiammina," and more powerfully in the "Wife's Tragedy," she gave abundant proofs of versatility and genius. It was unreasonable to suppose that the excitement of last season could be reawakened this season, but when she visits us again she will find by the reaction that she has not labored in vain.

To-night the unrivaled dramatic company of this theatre return to their posts, and for a short time we shall have genuine comedy rendered in a way which cannot be surpassed here or elsewhere. "The Rivals" and the little comedy of the "Captain of the Watch" are on the bills for to-night. Mrs. Hoey, Mrs. Vernon, Miss Mary Gannon, Mr. Blake, Mr. Lester, Mr. Walcot, Mr. Loraine, Mr. George Holland, Mr. Davenport and others appear in the casts.

Broadway Theatre.—On Saturday Mr. Chas. Mathews closed his New-York engagement—one of the most successful on record. He appears to-night at the Boston Theatre. At the Broadway a new attraction is in readiness, namely, a complete Ballet Troupe. The members of this company are marshaled under the banner of Señor Ronzani—probably the most celebrated master in Europe. We are fond of ballet entertainment in New-York, but, strange to say, have never had a complete ballet company. Mr. Marshall, in importing the Ronzani Ballet Troupe, makes the experiment for the first time. Nearly two hundred artists will be employed to-night in presenting the grand ballet of "Faust," which is in three acts. New scenery, costumes, &c., have been prepared, and the orchestra is under the direction of Mr. Carl Bergmann.

Laura Keene's Theatre.—A new drama by Edward Falconer, called "A Husband for an Hour," will be produced here to-night. Mr. Wheatleigh, Mr. Jordan, Mr. Jefferson and Miss Laura Keene are in the cast. The burlesque of the "Light Guard of Siam" is the afterpiece.

Niblo's Garden.—The double company appear here to-night. Signorina Rosa and [illegible] lists," and the Ravels and pantomime in "[illegible]."

Bowery Theatre.—The grand spectacle of "The Crusaders, or the Old Man of the Mountain," which has been some time in preparation, will be produced here to-night. Great pains have been taken to bring it out in a style calculated to create a sensation.

National Theatre.—The attractions here to-night are, "Captain Kyd," "Black Hugh the Outlaw," and "Your Life's in Danger."

Olympic.—A new burlesque, with the attractive title of "King Lager," will be produced here to-night. The cast includes all the comic talent of the establishment.

Barnum's.—The Welsh Nightingale, the [illegible] Family, (equilibrists,) and the Aquaria are the attractions for the week.

Concert.—Miss Juliana May gives her second and last Concert to-morrow evening, at Niblo's Saloon, assisted by Signor Aliena, Signor Taffanelli, and Mr. Sanderson, pianist.

Academy of Music.

By a card published elsewhere it will be seen *that the present series of performances terminates* with the present week. There will then be a short recess to enable the company to appear in other cities where they are engaged.

Rosa Bonheur's Horse Fair.

No. 333 Broadway, Saturday, Oct. 3, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Please advise your correspondent "C.," whose communication appears in this day's paper, that to accommodate all, Rosa Bonheur's great picture of the Horse Fair has been open to visitors every day since Wednesday morning, at 6½ o'clock, and the hours for exhibition will be for the future, from 8½ A. M. to 6½ P. M. Very respectfully,

WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.

Westchester County Fair.—The Thirteenth Annual Fair of the "Society of Agriculture and Horticulture of Westchester County," was held this year at Sing Sing and closed on Thursday, having been opened on Tuesday the 11th. The grounds selected for the occasion comprised a portion of the "State Farm," and afforded an exceedingly fine sound view, particularly of the Hudson River. The weather has been fine during the continuance of the Fair, and the attendance, though not what it ought to have been for such a county as Westchester, has nevertheless not been disastrously thin. These fairs for the last few years have been held at White Plains with a manifest decrease of interest in their success on the part of the farmers of the county generally, and a new location was this year chosen partly with a view to promote a more extended and hearty action on the subject. The Sing Sing Fair has unfortunately shown but little if any advance on its immediate predecessors. With scarcely an exception the exhibitors, and to too great an extent the visitors, have come from adjoining towns, on Wednesday the firemen of Sing Sing assisted by one company from White Plains and two from Yonkers, added to the interest of the occasion by a procession which was well conducted and attracted much attention. Eight companies in all participated.

Medical Bills in the Burdell Case.—The Committee from the Board of Supervisors, having under consideration the bills of the several medical men who rendered professional services during the Burdell inquest, met again on Saturday. We published the bills and what they were for, a few days ago. Professor Barker and Drs. Uhl, J. R. Wood and Mott were present, by request, for the purpose of giving their opinions as to the value of the services rendered. The bill of Dr. Doremus and Sweet ($400) for chemical and microscopic examination of blood was considered very moderate, considering the service performed. The bill of Dr. Gerhard(?) ($300) they also considered moderate; but the bill of Dr. Knight ($350) for examination of body, clothing, premises, &c., they considered too high. Without taking final action the Committee adjourned to Wednesday.

Early Closing on Saturday.—A movement is on foot among the stationers' clerks to induce their employers to close their places of business at 3 P. M. on Saturdays through the entire year, and we are informed that several of the most prominent firms in Pearl, Wall and Nassau streets have consented to the arrangement.

Yachting.—Mr. Cromwell's yacht, the *Island Fawn*, that led the fleet rounding the Southwest Spit, was built by David Kirby of Milton Rye, a self-made and self-taught boat-builder, and who has built more boats that have taken prizes, than any other builder.

Pay of the Police.—Mr. Bowen, the Treasurer of the Police Department, commenced on Friday drawing checks for the purpose of making the September payments to the Police.

Firemen Going to Philadelphia.—The train which left Jersey City, yesterday afternoon, over the New-Jersey Railroad, was an unusually heavy one, requiring fifteen cars to accommodate the passengers. Among the passengers were the members of Lady Washington Engine Company, (No. 40,) of New-York, accompanied by Shelton's Band, and Passaic Engine Company, of Patterson, (also accompanied by a band of music,) on their way to Philadelphia, to participate in the Annual Firemen's Parade, which takes place to-day.

Police Commissioners.—There was no meeting of the Commission on Saturday, it being postponed until Wednesday at 2 o'clock, some of the members being out of town.

☞ The day prayer-meeting, which is held once a week between 12 and 1 o'clock, in the story of the North Dutch Church, corner of Fulton and William streets, was last Wednesday attended by twenty-five persons. [illegible] Though continuing for an hour, there were [illegible] but few minutes [illegible] any moment, since this is calculated for.

☞ The passengers who were on board the steamer *Illinois* when she grounded on [illegible], Aug. 22, have purchased as a testimonial to the officers of the war-steamer *Leon*, which assisted her off, two beautiful sets of silver plate. They are to be sent to our Consul at Havana, through whose agency they will reach their destination.

☞ The hull and materials of the British brig *Roberts*, previously reported ashore at Southampton, L. I., were sold at auction on Tuesday last, and brought the net sum of $250.

Personal.

An Allentown (Penn.) Dutch Reformed clergyman has married fifteen hundred and sixteen couples since May, 1823—thirty-four years. They must increase and multiply in that region.

Mr. McCarthy, of the Geographical Society of Paris, has undertaken a journey to Timbuctoo, alone. He speaks with fluency a number of the African dialects, and Arabic.

The "golden wedding" of Hon. Seth P. Beers, of Litchfield, Connecticut, was celebrated last week. Their five children were present, with fourteen grandchildren.

Mr. William Morton, Dr. Kane's right-hand man in the last Arctic Expedition, has been tendered a complimentary benefit by the citizens of Boston.

Neal Dow has arrived in Southampton, England, from his tour on the Continent. He will make Temperance speeches through the country.

Dr. Livingston, the African explorer, has received from the authorities of Glasgow, the freedom of the city and a purse of £2,000.

The Unitarian Society in North Andover has received a bequest of $6,300 by the will of the late Hon. Wm. Johnson of that town.

Lord Napier arrived in Boston on Wednesday, and is the guest of Robert C. Winthrop.

William S. Williams, son of a grocer at Wheeling, was arrested at that place on Tuesday last, charged with being the person who a few days since obtained through a young lad named McLain, the contents of the Post-Office bag of the Manufacturers and Farmers' Bank of Wheeling. He was held to bail in the sum of $3,000. He was arrested while sitting at the breakfast table, and only an hour or two after his marriage with a respectable and interesting young lady, a daughter of Mr. Joseph Sheets(?), and was on the point of starting on his wedding tour. It is said that although apparently not over twenty-one years of age he had been married once before, and had served out a term in the Penitentiary at Albany, N. Y.

Inquiries having been made of the General Land Office as to whether a number of persons, forming themselves into a joint stock association, can have the benefit of the graduation act by going out and becoming actual settlers on public lands—not for their individual benefit, but for the benefit of their common interest—an answer in the negative was received.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Tehuantepec Negotiations—Sloo's Grant Annulled—Another Grant to the Louisiana Tehuantepec Company—Success of Messrs. Benjamin & La Sere and Defeat of M. Soulé—Congress—How the President Frustrated Its Act—Robbery—No Chance for a Treaty with the United States—Reasons Why—Speculations, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MEXICO, Saturday, Sept. 19, 1857.

The most important event of the past fortnight is the doings of the Supreme Government in connection with the right of transit of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. On the 3d instant the Supreme Government annulled the grant for this transit given on the 5th February, 1853, to Mr. A. G. Sloo. The readers of the TIMES have had abundant occasion in the past four years to hear of the operations of Mr. SLOO, and I hardly need say here, in explanation of the cause for the annulling of the Sloo Grant, that the Supreme Government has taken this step for violation of obligations imposed in the grant. This is the cause given by the Government of Mexico, and the fact, which has been made patent to the world, that Mr. SLOO's credit is not such as to build a road under the most favored circumstances, has been sufficient to cast both him and his claim from the talks "on 'Change" in this capital.

The decree of the 3d inst. was followed by another, dated 7th inst., which gives to the Company formed in New-Orleans on the 30th July last, and entitled the "Louisiana Tehuantepec Company," the right of the Isthmus Transit for 60 years. The members of this Company, as no doubt the readers of the TIMES are well aware, are those holding the stock of the "Sloo grant" and those holding the claims against that grant for the $600,000 advanced to pay the Mexican Government for the grant, and also those claiming indemnity against the Sloo grant for the annulling of the "Garay grant" and for *the expenditures made under the Garay grant for* surveys and explorations of the Isthmus, as well as for actual work done on the route. These formerly conflicting and potent interests being united by the influence of the clearsightedness of the present American Administration, a commission composed of Messrs. BENJAMIN, United States Senator from Louisiana, and EMILE LA SERE, President of the Tehuantepec Company, under the Sloo grant, came out here under the special indorsement of the American Government, and, being gentlemen of cleverness and business capacity, had little difficulty in procuring a grant which places the Tehuantepec railroad amongst the things that are certain to be.

I inclose to you copies of these decrees, in order that you may satisfy the readers of the TIMES more fully of what I say in regard to the advantages and security now offered to commerce for the opening of this important route. In this connection, I am forced to notice an attempted opposition to the grant on the part of the Hon. PIERRE SOULÉ, who came here as the special agent of SLOO. There is no question that Mr. SOULÉ is a very clever man, but in this case he has been most completely defeated. The American Minister, Mr. FORSYTH, it is said, took a lively interest with Mr. SOULÉ, and there is not the slightest doubt but this assertion is perfectly correct, but I am far from believing he has acted so from any other feeling than that of pity for the deplorable hopelessness of success in Mr. SOULÉ's mission. Mr. FORSYTH wished to make SOULÉ's defeat as easy as possible. The energetic and straightforward course pursued by Messrs. BENJAMIN and LA SERE has accomplished everything aimed at in their mission, and Mr. SOULÉ in disgust has left for the United States, and Mr. FORSYTH has turned his attention to writing notes to the Palace on diplomatic business.

On the 16th inst., the national birth-day, this city was the scene of a most animated celebration. From the evening previous until 10 o'clock P. M. of the 16th, the city was transformed by all the various showy displays that Mexicans are capable of getting up. Processions, speeches, grand fireworks, &c., &c., were the order of the festivities. Nothing transpired to mar the pleasant enjoyment of the day. Unlike the Fourth of July in the United States, not a really drunken man was to be found in crowds where twenty or thirty thousand persons were assembled. I have been unable to learn of a single fight having taken place during the day.

By the provisions of the Constitution, now supposed to be in force, Congress was to have met on the 16th. Up to this hour a quorum has not been obtained. The members now in this city are every day in *junta*, but their meetings have not as yet been fruitful of any results. Constitutionally they can do nothing until they have a quorum. Yesterday the members in *junta* were greatly confused as to about what course they should take. It is understood that the members now here are opposed to granting extraordinary powers to COMONFORT, and COMONFORT is looking quietly on to discover more clearly their weak points.

It is amongst the rumors on the streets that President COMONFORT intends to let them work on for a while longer, and, if a quorum is not obtained, he will prorogue Congress until some future date. Should Congress, however, organize, and not confer on him the powers necessary to carry on the government, he will resign—he says he will—and trust to the army to do the balance of the work of establishing absolute power. COMONFORT goes on every sensible man must see, that it is all very fine to talk about Republicanism in Mexico, but the practice of that glorious system depends upon a higher range of intellect than is possessed by the Mexicans. The Congress, if it does meet, will do nothing more than make trouble during its existence, and it is to be hoped that a sufficient sense is contained in the elected members to render that body powerless by their absence.

Public insecurity was never greater than at present. The roads literally swarm with robbers. Stages arrive here daily that have been assaulted and the passengers robbed twice during the day. This insecurity of the roads and general breaking out of the vicious elements of the country is owing to the relaxation in the execution of the laws since the States have attempted to govern themselves. I would enter more into detail as to robberies in Mexico, but as all well-read people know that all meridianal Catholic countries are noted for the number of their robbers, I will content myself by saying that, *for the time being*, Mexico is a Spanish-Catholic country.

As to a treaty between the United States and Mexico there is not the slightest chance of one being made by Mr. FORSYTH with this Government that would be listened to by the Government or people of the United States. It has been the misfortune of Mr. F. to have suffered two defeats since he came here:—one in his *omnibus* treaties, and just now another defeat has fallen upon him in his course with regard to the Tehuantepec matter. This last is really a defeat, and has, for all useful purposes to the United States or American claimants against Mexico, "done him up" here entirely. I regret the circumstance, for Mr. FORSYTH in his family circle is reported to be a most excellent man. His removal from this mission—which must take place before anything can be hoped to be done here for a treaty or for indemnity to hosts of injured American citizens—will give him opportunity to devote himself to the study of his part in a more quiet walk of life than diplomacy. In it he never can hope to make a figure. I say it with all frankness and every regret.

The Commissioners, BENJAMIN and LA SERE with Mr. GARAY will leave by the British packet from Vera Cruz on the 5th of next month for Havana, from where they will take their different routes to the States.

Among the *healthy* speculations now on foot here, and which have already reached completion, is one put on foot here by Capt. J. B. G. ISHAM last year, for the survey and sale of the public lands of the northern States of Mexico. Through the agency of wealthy houses of this city, Capt. ISHAM succeeded in procuring a contract for these surveys, which left to him and his associates one-third of the public lands, especial and very advantageous privileges for discovering mines, and also a fixed (yet very low) upset price for the purchase from the government of the other two-thirds. These advantages have been conceded in consideration of the thorough survey of the States. The States already under contract are Sonora, Chihuahua, Durango and Sivalva, and also the territory of Lower California. The contract for Sonora was made some time since, and is now in the hands of clever Americans, who no doubt ere this have perfected their arrangements to go to work on the surveys.

These grants or contracts confer such advantages, that a tide of immigration must follow in the footsteps of these surveys, and will give to the operations of foreigners on Mexican soil a more favorable turn, and will forever put an end to *filibuster* movements in the States thus disposed of.

THE TEHUANTEPEC DECREES.

FIRST DECREE.

IGNACIO COMONFORT, President of the Mexican Republic, to the inhabitants thereof, Know Ye: That, using the power granted to me by the Plan of Ayutla, remodelled at Acapulco, I have thought proper to issue the following Decree:

SOLE ARTICLE.—The privilege granted on the 5th of February, 1853, to Mr. A. G. SLOO and Associates, and to the Company entitled "Mixed," for the opening of inter-oceanic communication through the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, is declared null and void, the grantees having violated the obligations imposed by the decree of the above date. Wherefore, I order it to be printed, published, circulated, and duly carried into effect.

Issued in the Palace of Tacubaya, Sept. 3, 1857.

IGNACIO COMONFORT.

SECOND DECREE.

The Citizen, IGNACIO COMONFORT, President of the Mexican Republic, to the inhabitants thereof, Know Ye: That, using the power granted to me by the Plan proclaimed at Ayutla, and remodelled at Acapulco, I have thought proper to issue the following decree:

ARTICLE 1. A privilege is conceded to the Company formed in New-Orleans on the 30th of July of the present year, called the "Louisiana Tehuantepec Company," for the opening of an inter-oceanic communication across the Isthmus of that name, according to the conditions expressed in the present decree.

ART. 2. The Company shall establish the communication by water, in the navigable part of the Coatzacoalcos, and from the point where that river ceases to be navigable, shall begin the roads referred to in the succeeding articles.

ART. 3. The Company shall construct a railroad *which shall be commenced in eighteen months from* the date of this decree, and finish in each year a length of ten leagues (26 miles 783½ yards) until the entire completion of the line.

ART. 4. Until the railroad is completed, the Company shall keep in good serviceable order a convenient road with the necessary bridges for the passage of carriages conveying passengers and merchandise of small weight.

ART. 5. As soon as the necessary surveys are made and the plans drawn by the Engineers for the line of the road, they shall be submitted to the Minister of Fomento, (Internal Improvements,) for his approval.

ART. 6. The Company shall build at its own cost within two years from the completion of the railroad, the moles and dykes necessary for the line of communication in the ports of Coatzacoalcos and Veniosa, which are open for foreign commerce. It shall immediately construct such works as are necessary for discharging vessels and protecting merchandise from damage.

ART. 7. The Government grants to the Company the land necessary for the carriage road and railroad, the moles, dykes, warehouses, depôts, stations, sheds for stages and other carriages, and hotels for passengers; but if the public land is insufficient for these purposes, the Company shall take lands of private proprietors indemnifying the owners according to law.

ART. 8. The Company may take gratis from public lands materials necessary for the construction and preservation of the road, and its appurtenances. It may also use materials from private lands, indemnifying the owners according to law.

ART. 9. The exclusive privilege of transport by the line of communication is granted to the Company, which shall consequently have power to levy tolls, transit dues, storages, and any other dues for freight of merchandise, or conveyance of passengers, but the tariff fixed by it shall not exceed fifty cents per league for each passenger, nor three cents per league for each arroba (25 pounds) of merchandise, nor one per cent. on the value of precious metals and jewels for carriage across the entire length of the road.

ART. 10. The Government shall exact no impost nor contribution of any kind whether on the transit of merchandise or passengers, or on the capital invested in the road. But the Company shall pay to the Government each month, twelve cents for each passenger and each package of merchandise carried across the general line.

ART. 11. During the time necessary for the construction of the road the Company may import into the Isthmus free of duty, the materials, engines, ironwork, carriages and tools necessary for the construction and preservation of the road and its appurtenances, as well as such objects of first necessity as are not found on the Isthmus and as may be required for the maintenance and clothing of the laborers and persons employed on the road. After that time the Company shall have the right to import free of duty only the engines, cars and rails necessary for the road. This latter exemption shall last during the whole term of the privilege, and this as well as the preemption first-mentioned shall be used in accordance with the rules to be issued by the Minister of the Treasury.

ART. 12. The Government will protect with its whole power the prosecution, preservation and security of the works.

ART. 13. The right granted to the Company for the conveyance of merchandise shall be subject to rules to be issued by the Minister of the Treasury, having for their object the preservation of abuses, and especially the facilitating of the prompt dispatch of the merchandise. This right shall not confer on the Company the privilege of opening any stores for sale o merchandise on the Isthmus.

ART. 14. The Government shall keep open, for foreign commerce, the ports of Coatzacoalcos, on the Gulf of Mexico, and of Ventosa, on the Pacific.

ART. 15. The Company shall construct first-class lighthouses on both termini of the line of communication, and another in the port of Acapulco. The first two to be finished within seven years, and the third within ten years from this date, which shall belong exclusively to the Government. It shall also deepen the bar and bed of the Coatzacoalcos River, if practicable, according to plans to be approved by the Minister of Fomento.

ART. 16. The present privilege shall last sixty years from this date, during all which time the Government shall receive fifteen per cent. of the net revenues of the whole line, whenever dividends are declared to the shareholders. During all this time the exemptions and other rights conceded in the Company's decree shall be valid and existing, and shall not be changed except by mutual consent. And at the end of these sixty years the Government shall enter into full and absolute possession of the road, with all its rolling, which shall be at least sufficient for the daily carriage of five hundred passengers and ten thousand arrobas of merchandise, tools and appurtenances; it being understood that the whole is to be delivered in a perfectly serviceable state for current use, the rails, cars, machines and utensils not to be more than half worn. The ships and steamboats of the Company are not included in this obligation.

ART. 17. The Company assumes the payment to Mr. FRANCISCO P. FALCONNET of the six hundred thousand dollars, with interest and damages legally due, lent to the Sloo enterprise to enable it to comply with the 14th article of the contract of the 5th February, 1853, liberating the Government from all future responsibility and without diminishing its share of net profits fixed in the preceding article.

ART. 18. *The Company shall convey to any point* of its whole line, free of charge, the mails which pass on the road, receiving and delivering them with the regular formalities. It shall also convey, for half its tariff of prices, all products and objects belonging to the Government. It shall also convey *gratis*, going and returning, the officers, troops, employees and agents of the General Government and of the States, when travelling on public service. The metals, and agricultural, and manufactured products of the Republic shall be conveyed for twenty-five per cent. less than the tariff of prices, under regulations to be issued by the Minister of the Treasury.

ART. 19. The Government shall name two of the nine Directors of the Company, with the same faculties and prerogatives as the other Directors, and may establish a Commission on the Isthmus to watch the works undertaken in conformity with this privilege.

ART. 20. The following restrictions are imposed on the Company: 1st. It shall construct no fortress on the Isthmus, nor organize an armed force of any kind nor give passage to any armed force, national or foreign, without the express authorization of the General Government. 2d. It shall immediately discharge from its service any of its employees engaged in smuggling, or protecting smuggling, or who shall commit any offence, and shall aid the Government in prosecuting the delinquents. 3d. It shall enforce any measures designated by the General Government for the purpose of compelling all passengers to obey the revenue laws of the Republic.

ART. 21. The Company, and all foreigners who may take part in it whether as shareholders or by any other right which may entitle them to intervene in its operations, share in its profits or claim any of its concessions, shall have no greater rights than Mexicans, nor any other means of enforcing them than those conceded to the latter by the laws of the Republic. All questions of this kind and those which may arise in relation to the acquisition, preservation or loss of shares or rights in the said road shall be decided by competent national tribunals in conformity with law. The employees and servants of the Company shall be subject to the same conditions.

ART. 22. The restrictions of the preceding article shall not apply to disputes or differences between foreign shareholders not within the Republic, for in this case, such disputes may be examined and decided as if the restriction did not exist. But these decisions of foreign tribunals shall in no manner affect the prescriptions of this decree nor those of the Company to which the privilege is conceded, which is to be reported Mexican for all the purposes of the concession, nor Mexican interests.

ART. 23. The Company shall not transfer, alienate, nor hypothecate this privilege without previous consent of the Government, nor admit as a partner in any case, any foreign Government, nor Subjects.

ART. 24. The transit by the line of communication shall be free for all the inhabitants of the world. But the freight on merchandise of nations who may not make a neutrality treaty with Mexico, shall be increased twenty-five per cent.

ART. 25. The Company shall open lists in Mexico for a period of four months, for subscription to its stock by Mexicans, and a third of the whole of its shares shall be reserved for that purpose; after that period the Company shall be at liberty to place its shares at any point in the United States or Europe.

ART. 26. The Company shall have the right to convey by its line of communication, in closed bags which shall not be opened, foreign mails; and these bags shall be sealed by the Postmasters or Collectors of Customs.

ART. 27.—There is conceded to the Company the exclusive privilege of navigating the river Coatzacoalcos under the Mexican flag during the whole time of the concession, establishing for the service of the line steamboats or ships, which shall not be bound to be provided with such officers and crews as the laws require for vessels reputed national; but their captains, employes and servants shall be subject to the provisions of the 21st Article of this decree.

ART. 28.—The privilege conceded in the foregoing Article shall not prevent the inhabitants, owners of plantations or other property, situated on the banks of the river, importing objects which they may need, or exporting their agricultural or manufactured products in vessels of Mexican build and under Mexican flag.

ART. 29.—The vessels of the Company, used solely for conveying correspondence and merchandise for transit across the whole line, shall be free from tonnage duty.

ART. 30. The Company shall convey in its vessels free of cost the mails which may come from any point of the Republic, or may be sent from the Republic to any point at which its vessels touch, receiving and delivering them in due form; in the same way it shall convey for half its tariff rates all articles the property of the Government; and without charge, whether going or returning the officers, troops, employes and agents of the General Government or of the States when traveling on public service. Metals and the products of the agriculture and manufactures of the Republic, shall be carried for twenty-five per cent. less than the tariff price.

ART. 31. The maximum tariff of prices on the vessels of the Company shall be three-fourths of that fixed for the Railroad.

ART. 32. If the Company should require for dépôt or Winter quarters any other port on the Pacific than Ventosa, it shall give the preference to Acapulco.

ART. 33. The Company shall appoint an agent in Mexico, with the necessary powers and instructions for coming to an understanding with the General Government and other authorities of the Republic on all matters which refer to the obligations imposed on it *by this decree.*

ART. 34. This privilege shall become null and void if the Company shall not comply with any of the obligations, or shall infringe the restrictions imposed in the present decree, as well as for a suspension of its work on the road for the space of four months. In any of these events it shall not only lose the concession, of which the Mexican Government may dispose at its pleasure, but all the expenses incurred and work done on the Isthmus, which shall remain for the profit of the nation; and shall also pay a fine of fifty thousand dollars, which shall be secured to the satisfaction of the Minister of Fomento.

ART. 35. In case there should be any doubt or difference in the execution or interpretation of this privilege, it shall be decided by arbitrators and amicable compounders, one named by the Government and the other by the Company, who, before beginning their examination, shall name a third in case of disagreement. Against the decrees of these arbitrators and the umpire there shall be no appeal nor recourse whatever.

Wherefore, I order that this be printed, published, circulated and duly enforced.

Given in the National Palace of Mexico, on the 7th September, 1857.

J. COMONFORT.

The West-street Explosion.

TWO MORE DEATHS—THE CORONER'S INQUEST—VERDICT OF THE JURY.

Coroner PERRY continued his inquest on Saturday on the body of Catharine Dugan, who was killed by the late boiler explosion in West-street. The first witness examined was

Vincent C. King, who deposed as follows: I reside at No. 75 Jane-street; I am proprietor of the Knickerbocker Plaster Mills; I was at the factory twenty minutes before the explosion took place; I saw the engineer just before I left; he was perfectly sober, and was attending to his business; soon after leaving I heard of the explosion; I immediately repaired to the spot, and tried to extricate deceased from the ruins; the mill and two adjoining buildings fell in and made one pile of ruins; I have since had part of the rubbish removed, so as to partly uncover the boiler, which I find to be all shattered to pieces; this boiler we procured new, and placed there two years ago; it was built by J. S. Bunce & Co.; it was made by the pound, at an advanced price, in order to be sure that it was perfect; the boiler was well fitted up with steam gauges, also a magnetic gauge; about three months since the boiler leaked a little, and I had it thoroughly overhauled by the makers, and refixed; I told them to put it in perfect order, which they did; I have not known anything to be out of repair since; I believe the engineer is a steady, honest man; I never knew him to be intoxicated at his work; I believe he understood his business; he has acted as engineer for about three years; our mill was used for manufacturing plaster; it was a solid building, erected some eight years ago; I supervise the work at the mills, and constantly through the day go in and around the machinery to see that all is right; when I left the boiler water was running from the gauge-cock at the rate o a pailfull in twenty minutes; the gauge-cock was five inches above the head of the flue.

The next witness examined was *William Waterson*, who deposed: I was employed in the mills of J. H. King at the time of the explosion; about 5 o'clock on Wednesday I left the engine-room, and had been up stairs but a few minutes, when I felt the shock of the explosion, and was thrown with great force some distance; at the time I left the engine-room I saw nothing which indicated danger; the steam-gauge stood at seventy pounds pressure, the safety-valve weight having been fixed so as to blow off at seventy-five pounds pressure; water was running from the lower gauge cock at the ra e of a common-sized pailful in half an hour; this gauge cock leaked, but the constant stream running from it indicated that there was sufficient water in the boiler; the supply of water to the boiler is made constant by steam pumps; there was also a magnetic gauge attached to the boiler, which I observed when I left; it stood nearly straight or horizontal; there was no more fire than usual under the boiler; I had raised the safety valve during the forenoon, so as to be certain there was no obstruction; I cannot account for the explosion; I have had charge of a steam engine about three years, during which time I have worked for Mr. King; I have never served an apprenticeship to the business; but learned it by working about an engine for the last five years.

At this point of the inquest Coroner PERRY was called to the Coroner's office, Nineteenth Ward, and thereon had died from the injuries received at the explosion, the former at No. 37 Fourth-street, the latter at the New-York Hospital. The Coroner accordingly proceeded with the jury to view the bodies of these victims, and then reassembled in the Coroner's office in Centre-street, where the following testimony was taken:

Jeremiah J. Bruce deposed: The boiler which exploded corner of West and Horatio-streets was manufactured in my establishment two years ago last January; it was made for a first-rate article, under my own supervision and that of my foreman; I examined the remains of the boiler this forenoon; I think, from the appearance of the boiler, that there must have been great pressure on it; the surface of the boiler which was exposed to the fire showed evidence of having been acted upon with great heat, that the boiler had been hotter than it would have been if it had been well supplied with water; *if the water was running from the lower gauge cock* to any considerable extent, there must have been a sufficient quantity of water; the steam of the boiler might have been condensed in the gauge cock so as to drop an ordinary sized pailful in two hours, provided the gauge cock leaked; I calculate that the boiler would have borne 150 pounds pressure; I think it would have been safe to run the steam from 75 to 100 pounds; the boiler was made of the best material and was thoroughly braced; we look extreme pains with it, as Mr. King requested us to do so; the safety valve does not always act right, but sometimes sticks; the safety valve should be raised every few hours to clear it; from some unavoidable cause the safety valve might stick in a very short time after having been cleared; the steam gauge is also liable to get out of order at any time, if the engineer is ever so careful; I think that the explosion was caused by the intense pressure of steam.

James McGregory deposed: I am a civil engineer; I have directed in a boiler maker's establishment; I assisted in putting up the boiler in Mr. King's mills; I considered it a first-rate boiler, capable of holding three hundred pounds of steam to the square inch; it was stay bolted once in six inches; there were as many as two gauge cocks and a magnetic gauge; these magnetic gauges rarely, if ever, get out of order, and may always be depended upon, and are generally good indicators of the amount of water in the boiler; I do not think that it is necessary to have the water low in the boiler to cause an explosion; for instance, if the supply of water is at any time stopped and then suddenly let on, an explosion may take place immediately. The steam pump which supplies the boiler is liable to be obstructed at any moment by some little thing getting under the valve, and then clear itself, all without the knowledge of the engineer; in my experience, it is rare that safety valves will stick so that they will not work clear; the tending of an engine is not a very intricate business, but such a one that a naturally competent person could learn it sufficiently in a few days; care more than long experience is required in the business; it is usual for engineers to commence as firemen, and thus gradually learn their business.

Albert Lequeen, residing in Brooklyn, deposed: I am fireman in the shops of Messrs. Bunce & Co.; I have examined the wreck of the boiler at the ruins of Mr. King's mills; from its appearance I am of the opinion that the explosion was caused from a want of water in the boiler; this is indicated by the appearance of the iron on the surface of the boiler exposed to the fire; the part looked as though it had been highly heated; this appearance was visible from about halfway from the arch downwards.

No other witnesses being present, the Coroner read the medical testimony of the cause of death, and submitted the whole matter to the jury. After a brief consultation, the jury returned the following verdict:

"We find that the deceased came to their death by injuries received at the late boiler explosion corner of Horatio and West streets. The Jury believe that this explosion was caused by a want of sufficient water in the steam boiler; whether from negligence or some unavoidable or accidental cause, they are unable to determine."

Dr. Cattin Bailed.

DR. CATLIN, of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM and her bogus-baby notoriety, was admitted to bail on Friday by Recorder SMITH, in the sum of $5,000. The sureties were not made public.

City Mortality.

The following is the Weekly Report of Deaths in the City and County of New-York, from the 26th day of September to the 3d day of October, 1857: Men, 75; Women, 69; Boys, 155; Girls, 142: Total, 442. Adults, 194; Children, 248; Males, 230; Females, 212; Colored Persons, 4.

DISEASES.

Abscess	1	Debility, Infant	4	Inflam. of Throat	2
Albuminuria & Bright's Dis'e of Kidneys	1	Delirium Tremens	2	Intemperance	3
Aneurism, heart	1	Diarrhœa	24	Kidneys, Dis. of	1
Apoplexy	2	Dropsy	6	Liver, Dis. of	1
B'g from Bowels	1	Dropsy in Chest	1	Lockjaw	1
B'g from Lungs	2	Dropsy in Head	10	Malformation	1
Bowels, Dis. of	3	Drowned	1	Marasmus, Ad.	1
Bronchitis	2	Dysentery	6	Marasmus, Inf.	37
Burd'r or Strangd	1	Epilepsy	2	Measles	6
Cancers	2	Erysipelas	1	Meningitis	2
Catarrh	2	Fever (Congest.)	1	Old Age	2
Casualties	2	Fever (Puerperal)	1	Palsy	2
Cholera Infantum	42	Fever (Remit.)	2	Pleurisy	2
Cholera Morbus	1	Fever, Scarlet	8	Premat. Birth	14
Cirrhosis, Liver	1	Fever, Typhoid	2	Rheumatism	1
Concretion	1	Fever, Typhus	6	Scrofula	5
Cong. of Bowels	1	Fever of Ill Kind	3	Scurvy	1
Cong. of Brain	12	Heart, Dis. of	11	Soft of Brain	1
Cong. of Liver	1	Heart, Disease of	1	Stillborn	32
Cong. of Lungs	3	Heart, Coll. of	1	Suicide, Drown.	1
Consumption	83	Hooping Cough	2	Teething	9
Conv. Adult	1	Inflam. of Bod	1	Tumor & Ovar.	1
Conv. Infantile	26	Inflam. of Brain	7	Ulcer of Bowels	1
Croup	1	Inflam. Of Lungs	17	Unknown & Jury	1
Dysentery	3	Inflam. of Stom.	1	Womb, Dis. of	1
				Total	442

* Decrease this week—116.

GEORGE W. MORTON, City Inspector.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, New-York, Oct. 3, 1857.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—Weekly Report to Oct. 2, 1857:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on Sept. 26	139	110	249
Admitted to Oct. 2	34	26	60
Discharged, cured or relieved	32	26	58
Died	—	—	—
Remaining at date	137	117	254

Males, 225; females, 29.

J. DANACH, Superintendent.

Fires.

THE STEAMBOAT OSCEOLA ON FIRE.—About 2 o'clock yesterday morning the steamboat *Osceola* caught fire and was damaged to the amount $5,000. The engineer, W. G. RUSSELL, was the only person on board. The fire originated from the boiler. The damage is covered by insurance, in the Continental Insurance Company of Philadelphia and Excelsior Company of this City.

A New Grievance for Slaveholders.

From the Vicksburgh True Southron.

The following letter, from a very reliable and respectable gentleman, will, we trust, cause increased circumspection on the part of those who purchase slaves from traders. It will be remembered that the murder of McMILLAN, in Memphis, by BOLTON, grew out of the exposure of the fact that BOLTON had sold, as a slave for life, a negro who was to be free in a few years. *We have no doubt that thousands of negroes are sold annually in our State, in direct contravention of a very stringent law*, and if one or two striking examples were made, the effect would unquestionably prove salutary.

STEAMER UNITED STATES AID,
YAZOO RIVER, Tuesday, Sept. 22, 1857.

DEAR SIR: What do you think of a *Canadian negro* having lately been sold in Vicksburg? Such has really been the case. About ten days ago I purchased a negro man from GWIN & ALEXANDER, of Vicksburg, and since doing so, I have met with a gentleman who knew the negro in St. Louis, and he has given me the following information relative to him. It appears that this negro belonged to the editor of one of the St. Louis newspapers; that he ran off about five years ago, and made his way to Canada, where he married a fugitive negro girl from Kentucky; located in Canada and purposed keeping a barber shop there.

The owner in St. Louis learned last Winter where his boy was. He employed a fine, dashing, lordly looking young man in St. Louis to visit the town in Canada where his negro boy was, and to represent himself as an English lord, and to employ the negro, if possible, to travel in the northern part of the United States, as a servant and barber to his lordship, at the rate of $100 per month. The plan succeeded. This young English lord from St. Louis went to Canada, met the boy, and employed him as servant, as stated, started on his journey as proposed with his servant, and a few days brought the parties to St. Louis, where the negro was at once arrested by his owner, put in jail, and sold to GWIN & ALEXANDER, traders at Vicksburgh, for $900, who sold the negro to me for $1,200, without disclosing any of the foregoing facts. When I learned these from from the gentleman who knew the boy in St. Louis, I asked the negro boy about the story, and he told me it was all true—that he would have disclosed the case to me, but his owners had previously told him if he ever disclosed the matter to any one, they would whip him to death.

This negro *may* prove to be a valuable servant; but I think there ought to be some law in our State, (if there be not already one) to punish traders who impose upon us in this way. The late excitement in Missouri upon the emancipation question, will *cause thousands of the worst portion of the negroes from that State, to be sold to us down South here*; and I think a publication of the facts of this case will make the public more vigilant in buying negroes brought here for sale from that State. I am yours, truly.

Passengers Arrived.

In Steamship Star of the West, from Aspinwall—J. R. Roberts, P. Partma, R. Partma, L. C. Lower, D. W. Gray and lady, Miss A. Lawlor, E. P. Moller, M. Villanueiscie, W. F. Bell, lady and daughter, T. Schnider, Pateer Myers, U. S. N., E. D. Grinnell, W. Nathan, J. Landsburgh, J. V. Gordon, M. Cassin and son, J. B. Arango, D. G. Pierce, D. A. Webb, T. Howland, G. Lavard, J. T. W. Terry, M. De Wolf, M. Kitchiner, M. Stepnitz, M. Turton, H. Bliss, J. Howard, J. Rodie, J. Rice, L. Shore, G. M. Quimby, J. A. Bates, A. Jarvois, A. Gomez and wife, J. True, C. Rivica, E. P. Remington, Capt. West, Dr. Royston, A. Catarata, C. Bueiya, J. P. Boyburn, G. B. Benton, J. Clark, G. Will, J. Reid, R. Bates, J. Newland, A. De Trazy, M. Bair, J. King, C. W. Tyler, G. Gillmore, Rev. R. L. Burns, Rev. Mr. Sickles, Rev. Mr. Cullbertson, Rev. Mr. Ellis, Rev. Mr. Ewing, lady and child, ship carpenter, W. Gutabell and lady, W. C. Church, Miss Crow, Dr. Chaitnutt, Capt. Walker, wife, 2 children and Mrs. Hitch, E. H. Tremblier, wife, child, Mrs. Ann, O'Bryan, Schlierwood Indian, J. Hunt, J. S. Andrews, Geo. Rogers, wife and 3 children, W. Gaston, J. Cockroft, Wilder, R. Pollatt, Jeathworth, J. R. Newton, E. Jenkins, M. B. Barrows, O. G. Fraser, G. L. Dixie, R. F. Whitley, wife and infant, G. A. Fraser and wife, Mr. Dwyer, Mr. Hall and infant, F. Stanley, Mrs. Stanley and child, Mr. Gooch, H. C. Garde and wife, W. H. Fisher, R. Dupuy, C. S. Roberts, S. Bridge, W. H. Burton, wife and infant, R. Gloves, J. H. McKee, H. Page, J. Bailey, W. Bailey, Mrs. J. Thompson, E. M. Earle, Mrs. Ford, P. Cohen, J. A. Meiggs, R. R. Woods, O. Bennett, G. W. Richardson and wife, E. Wicks, G. Bowen, C. B. Land, W. Steinhardt, R. M. Boutrell, J. R. Hardenburg, C. H. Raymond, M. Ridgway, —— Bradley, R. J. Carter, wife and two children, D. Hollister, F. McGregor, S. Dorsay, W. B. Ransom, J. Fermstech, M. Jones, R. H. Buckre and mother, Mrs. Berry, Mrs. A. Heidley and infant, G. Dowell, C. Chirade, J. Moulitrt, G. Moulitrt, W. Robbins, L. Kelley, *R. Abraier, F. Morgan and wife, S. Cooffray, W. L. Wilkins*, S. Espencheid, Mrs. H. P. Dalton, S. Isaacs, C. Cockrell, D. Carter, Wright, Hernstadt, Kelty, Haggerty, J. Fornianda, J. B. Graham, A. Connor and son, D. C. Eberhardt, A. Gomez, F. H. Fray, G. Latcham, A. Rogers, G. Cutler, G. Cable, J. Noyle, M. H. Hathaway, J. Kimball, J. Bradley and nephew, Murrier, E. D. Titus, S. Davis, E. Buck, F. Francoli, T. Bury, N. Russell, D. Munro, J. Valprey, W. Campbell, W. Cutts, J. M. Wentworth, J. P. Beal, J. S. Clint, F. H. Betrell, R. W. Spaulding, J. Dickinson, P. Finney, Chase, Frost, Sellers, Gable, Webb, Smith, Smith, Ogden, Watson, Kenniston, Hooker, Barks, Durnal, Malfeager, Rilton, McIntnch, Chamberlin, Hendening, Rowley, Bailey, Kenould, Perego, Miller, Patterson, Dames, Harding, Bradlang, Brown, Martin, Laghay, Lundburg, Sherman, Ray, Shore, Mintner, Houghton, Simplith, Stolberg, Mitchell, Instr. Colby, Williams, Porter, H. Brown, Mr. Brown, Mrs. Brown, W. H. Stevens, Kennedy, Rogers, Crocker, Hacer, Terry and Son, Fraser, Porter, Help, Hersland, Vincent, Carter, Bennett, Andrews, Dunlass, Pinkham, Highly, Anthony, Thomas, Philips, Stigner, Darling, Smith, Newman, Barney, A. Fuller, wife and 2 children, Med. Metzger, Robinson, Fair, Stiles, Pamington, Seel, Everly, Barber, A. J. Morton, William, Ruff, Simpson, Barnard, Driggs, Gallagher, Sheridan, Lynn, Kelly, Mantle, Hart, McLaughlin, Clevenger, Quinnet, Girandon and wife, J. Masser, Dalton, Nicholson, Carter, Siber, Davies, Shearer, Speed, Hewett, Ingalls, Cookney, McDamil, Warnar, Bonney, Hardis, Engbert, Engbert, Salentine, Salentine, White, Graham, Beard, Butler, Ramsah, Scott, Young, Garrabrant, Carr, McQuarry, Davis, Gibb, Todd, Price, Carter, Brown, McCall, Crosbee, Hollister, Gowan, Penny, Abbis, Allen, Beale, Staples, Hopkins, Cocol, Karklinath, Shaver, Newton, Pass, Greenbaum, Celler, Farwell, Potter, Ripley, Dodge, Bates, Walters, Charles, Harmon, Aikes, Casey, Hall, Kavlin, Lydard, Roper, Snyder, Ward, Winter & Son, Brown, Pettit, Eels, Merrill, Holway, Reoghton, Schlesinger, Doherty, Dane, Moore, Potter, Makepeace, Gardner, Munson, Woodward, Sutherland, Barber, James, Slocum, Jewett, Halsay, Dixon, Lancaster, Lancaster, Watkins, Vadna, Bowser. Total 448.

In brig Mystic, from Nassau, N. P.—Capt. Daniel Jackson, late of the brig Susan Small, of Philadelphia, wrecked on Inagua Island; Capt. Llewellin Williams late of brig Appleton, (Br.,) of Liverpool, wrecked on the south side of Inagua; Capt. Nathan Hankins, late of brig Echo, (Br.,) of Demerara, wrecked on Acklins Island, Mr. Chas. R. Perpell, John Keehler, G. R. Grice, and 3 in the steerage.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Marion, for Charleston—Mrs. E. H. Taylor, lady and nurse, Miss V. Bellamy, Miss V. B. Bellamy, E. B. Bellamy, J. Gary, Miss Vogelbach, J. R. Burgbaier, A. Frendenburgh, Mrs. Steckman, V. M. Patton and lady, J. J. Boyd, Lopez, E. Bluman, R. R. Gregory and lady, W. J. Middleton, J. W. Livingston, Mrs. Ward and child, Mrs. H. M. Smythe, child and servant, G. W. Peet and lady, Isaac and nurse, J. W. Tucker, R. L. Wheeler, J. C. Rumsbury and lady, Miss E. Draper and servant, S. G. Lewis, J. E. Jones, Miss E. D. Lowe, Miss F. Jones, Miss E. Jones, Mrs. Jones, Mr. Jones, Mr. Jones and lady, Mr. Jones, Mr. Jones, Mr. Jones and lady, Mr. Jones, Mr. Jones and lady, Mr. Jones, Mr. Jones and lady, Mr. Jones, Mr. Jones and lady, Mr. Jones, Mr. Jones and lady, Mr. Jones, Mr. Jones and lady, Mr. Jones, Mr. Jones and lady, Mr. Jones, Mr. Jones and lady, Mr. Jones, Mr. Jones and lady, Mr. Jones, Mr. Jones and lady, Mr. Jones, Mr. Jones and lady, Mr. Jones, Mr. Jones and lady, Mr. Jones, Mr. Jones and lady, Mr. Jones, Mr. Jones and lady, Mr. Jones, Mr. Jones and lady, Mr. Jones, Mr.

DRY GOODS.

[illegible]

In consequence of the

GREAT FINANCIAL CRISIS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

will offer

On MONDAY, OCT. 5,

The whole of their

RICH AND VALUABLE STOCK

of

DRESS AND FANCY GOODS

[illegible]

DRESS SILKS AND SILK ROBES,

ROBES DE LAINES, PLAIN AND PRINTED MERINOS

AND CASHMERES,

PLAID GOODS [illegible]

ENGLISH and FRENCH CALICOES,

[illegible] WOOL SHAWLS,

[illegible] REAL LACES,

[illegible] REAL, and

an [illegible] is solicited.

CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

[illegible] STOCK OF

CARPENTERS & FULLERTON,

[illegible] assortment of

GENTLEMEN'S

FURNISHING GOODS

will [illegible] discount, for cash, to close the concern. Sale will continue until Oct. 20, at which time the stock [illegible] will be sold at auction.

A. F. CARPENTER, Assignee,

No. 2[illegible] Broadway, up stairs.

HARD TIMES.

GREAT BARGAINS IN FALL DRY GOODS.

[illegible] Fall Silk, purchased at a reduction of [illegible], [illegible] less than regular price.

[illegible] all wool French Merino, every shade [illegible]

[illegible], 1¼ yards wide, fine quality, 1s. to 1s. 6d., but little more than half price.

1,000 pieces Wool Plaid, 100 different patterns, astonishingly low.

[illegible] silk stripe Ducal Plaid, extra quality, 1s., usual price 2s.

5 cases English Prints, reduced from 10c. to 6½c.

[illegible] extra quality Mourning De Laines, only [illegible], usual price 2s.

500 pieces fine De beige, only 6¼c., usual price 1s.

Also, SHAWLS, CLOAKS, FLANNELS, BLANKETS, LINENS, DE LAINES, DOMESTICS, &c., marked down in proportion. Strictly one price.

H. B. CLAFF & CO.,

Nos. 57 and 59 Catherine-st., New-York.

LADIES' LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS FROM AUCTION.

If you want a decided bargain in Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, call at

NO. 473 BROADWAY.

[illegible] dozen Ladies ½ Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, at $1 [illegible] per dozen, worth $2.

[illegible] dozen Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, at $2 25 per dozen, worth $3.

500 dozen Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, hemstitched, at $2 50 per dozen, worth $3 [illegible].

[illegible] French Grass Linen Handkerchiefs, hemstitched, at $3 25 per dozen, worth $3 [illegible].

BEEKMAN & COMPANY.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY, NO. 473 BROADWAY,

Will open this morning several bales

Super Ballardvale Flannels and other desirable styles

At lowest market prices.

Also, another invoice 4-4 Shaker Flannels, 4s. per yard, and [illegible] not to shrink.

YARD-WIDE FRENCH CALICOES, ONLY 1S. PER YARD,

Will be offered by BEEKMAN & COMPANY,

No. 473 Broadway.

Several cases 4-4 French prints, 1s. per yard.

Former price, 2s. 6d.

HONITON, MALTESE AND GUIPURE SETS AND COLLARS.

[illegible] Maltese Lace Collars, from 75 cents to $3.

[illegible] Honiton Lace Collars, from $2 25 to $3 50.

[illegible] Honiton and Maltese sets, from $5 50 to $10.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

BLACK FRENCH LACE VEILS AND FLOUNCINGS.

300 Black Lace Veils, from $1 50 to $2 50; cheap.

[illegible] wide and narrow Jaconet Flouncings, slightly soiled, 40 per cent. below the usual prices.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

LINEN DAMASK—CHEAPEST EVER OFFERED.

8-4 Superfine Linen Damask at 4s. per yard. Warranted perfect.

Also, Linen Sheetings and Shirtings, Towels, Doilies, Marseilles Quilts and Muslin of all descriptions.

At lowest prices in the City.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS IN SILKS.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway, will open this morning

an invoice of rich Bayadere Silks.

New styles at $1 per yard.

25 per cent. less than cost to import.

BLACK LYONS VELVETS IN ALL WIDTHS.

Super qualities and very cheap.

By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

SHAWLS—SHAWLS—STELLA SHAWLS, CHENILLE SHAWLS,

WOOLEN LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS.

Of entirely new styles,

Very cheap.

By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

CLOAKS—CLOAKS—CLOAKS,

MANTILLAS—MANTILLAS—MANTILLAS,

Selling at prices to suit the times.

By BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.

N. B.—Those Plush Cloaks at $6 are not all sold.

SPLENDID ENGLISH POPLINS 6S. PER YARD,

Reduced from $1.

By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

IRISH POPLINS REDUCED TO $1 PER YARD.

Some very beautiful Bayadere Stripes, also Plain,

at BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S No. 473 Broadway.

INDUCEMENTS TO CASH PURCHASERS OF FRENCH FLOWERS,

FEATHERS,

CHENILLE HEAD-DRESSES,

COLLORED BONNET MATERIALS, &c.,

Are offered by

HOMER & KETCHUM,

At No. 318 BROADWAY, cor. Pearl-st.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Will open, on Monday, Oct. 5,

1,000 PIECES

FANCY AND PLAID SILKS,

At 75 cents per yard.

These goods have been reduced from $1 and $1 25.

Canal-st., corner Mercer.

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS—FALL STOCK,

NOW OPEN.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS—FALL STOCK,

NOW OPEN.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

will open, on Monday, Oct. 5,

1,000 PIECES

FANCY AND PLAID SILKS,

At 75 cents per yard.

These goods have been reduced from $1 and $1 25.

Canal-st., corner Mercer.

AWFUL CRISIS.

TERRIBLE SACRIFICE IN MOURNING GOODS!

30 PER CENT. LESS THAN COST OF IMPORTATION.

5,000 yards fine French Merinos	62½	cents
5,000 yards fine French Merinos	75	cents
2,500 yards 6-4 Barpoors beautiful goods	75	cents
5,000 yards 6-4 Paramattas	31	cents
2,500 yards 6-4 Paramattas	44	cents
5,000 yards Valencias	37½	cents
3,000 yards Superfine all wool De Laines	37½	cents
6,000 yards fine English De Laines	12½	cents

1 case Bombasines, 7s., 8s., and 9s., a great bargain.

All bills (of banks not reported suspended) taken at par. Observe,

W. JACKSON,

New Mourning Store,

No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

PRICES MARKED DOWN

AT GENIN'S BAZAAR,

For all articles included in the complete outfits of LADIES, MISSES, BOYS AND INFANTS,

Monday, Oct. 5, 1857.

GENIN opens full assortments in each department of his establishment, No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel, at prices which must command immediate sales even in these trying times.

LESS THAN THE COST OF MATERIALS

will be asked for these elegant Fall and Winter goods, which have just been purchased under peculiar circumstances, and can be afforded at an almost fabulous reduction [illegible] the ordinary figures. Ladies and families who consult their interest will call early.

GENIN'S BAZAAR,

No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

DRY GOODS.—GOOD BONDS AND MORTGAGES on City property, and a very desirable country seat, with furniture, horses, &c., will be exchanged for a clean stock of dry goods worth from $25,000 to $40,000. Inquire of HENRY SACIA, Attorney, No. 130 Chambers-st., N. Y.

DRY GOODS.

CONTINUATION OF THE GREAT BANKRUPT SALE OF DRY GOODS,

At ALEXANDER [illegible] and [illegible] Catherine-st., three doors above Monroe.

Cases White [illegible], 6¼ cents.

Cases two-yards-wide [illegible], best quality, 1s. 6d.

Cases Printed Lawns, yard-wide, 4 cents.

Cases Printed Delaines, 6¼ cents.

500 Dresses more of the all-wool Delaines, small patterns, at 12½ cents per yard.

1,000 Yards [illegible] Plaids, 12½ cents, worth 25 cents.

200 Pieces [illegible] Plaids, 12½ cents, worth 2s. 6d.

Cases Mohair Debege, 6¼ cents per yard.

Silks, Shawls, Embroideries, Ribbons, Hosiery, Haberdashery and Gloves.

Ladies will do well to call early, as this is an opportunity seldom [illegible]. One price only.

ALEXANDER [illegible],

Nos. [illegible] Catherine-st.,

[illegible] Canal, old No. 116

CHARLES STREET & CO.,

No. 475 Broadway.

GENUINE FURS.

We shall open on Monday, Oct. 5, an unrivaled assortment of [illegible] in Europe, and manufactured in the [illegible] of

CIRCULARS, FITCHONS, [illegible] CAPES,

PELERINES, MUFFS, CUFFS, &c., in

RUSSIAN SABLE, [illegible] HUDSON BAY do,

MINK of [illegible]

ROYAL ERMINE, MARTEN, &c., &c.

And a complete line of children's furs.

Every article of furs sold by us will be

Guaranteed as represented.

One block below the St. Nicholas Hotel.

CHARLES STREET & CO.,

475 Broadway 475

CLOAKS AND BASQUES.

Ladies are respectfully notified that our assortment of elegant novelties in cloaks and basques, is now complete. Basques in exclusive and beautiful styles for ladies and children, fitted and made to order. No. 475 Broadway.

INDIA SHAWLS.

Just received, and will open on Monday, an invoice of India square shawls, plain centres, in all colors, with handsome borders, at $70 each.

CHARLES STREET & CO.,

No. 475 Broadway.

DRY GOODS CHEAP FOR CASH.

CHAS. HEARD & CO.,

No. 301 Grand-st.,

will offer at retail

on Monday, Oct. 5,

$50,000 WORTH

OF

NEW FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS,

purchased at the recent forced auction sales

FOR CASH,

AT A

DISCOUNT OF NEARLY 50 PER CENT.

ON THE COST OF IMPORTATION.

The following will give but a faint idea of the

INDUCEMENTS

offered to cash purchasers

at this celebrated establishment:

300 pieces elegant Fall Silks, 5s., 5s. 6d., 6s., 6s. 6d., up to the richest goods imported.

250 pieces Lupin's super French Merino, at 75 cents.

250 pieces wide Paramattas, 12½ cents.

500 pieces Ducal Plaids, 25 cent goods, 12½ cents.

250 pieces new Fall De Laines, 12½ cents.

150 pieces fine all-wool De Laines, 31 cents.

1,500 Merrimack and Cocheco Prints, 10 cents.

1,200 English 1s. goods, 6¼ cents.

500 Black and White, 6¼ cents.

Together with 50 cases and bales of brown and bleached Sheetings and Shirtings, red and white Flannels, Canton Flannels, Blankets, &c., &c., all of which we will sell at the lowest possible price for cash.

CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS

SELLING AT A SACRIFICE

at the

GREAT CLOSING SALE,

No. 767 BROADWAY.

Such as

SHEETINGS,

SHIRTINGS,

IRISH LINENS,

TABLE-CLOTHS,

NAPKINS,

DIAPERS,

FLANNELS,

&c., &c., &c.

ALL MARKED DOWN FOR THIS WEEK.

G. B. WILLIAMS.

EMBROIDERY, HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c., &c., &c.

AN IMMENSE ASSORTMENT

Of these Goods

Submitted to immediate sale,

At an unheard-of

REDUCTION,

At the

GREAT CLOSING SALE,

No. 767 BROADWAY.

The Ladies will find Great

Bargains in this

DEPARTMENT.

G. B. WILLIAMS.

LADIES, SAVE YOUR MONEY!

And buy your

DRY GOODS

AT

THE GREAT CLOSING SALE,

No. 767 BROADWAY,

Where you will find an extensive assortment of

RICH AND FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS,

SELLING AT

LOWER PRICES THAN COST OF IMPORTATION.

G. B. WILLIAMS.

FRENCH MERINOS.

GREAT CLOSING SALE

OF DRY GOODS,

No. 767 BROADWAY,

MONDAY, Oct. 5,

100 pieces French Merinos,

At 87½ per yard, worth $1 13.

100 pieces at $1 12½, worth $1 75.

G. B. WILLIAMS.

DRAPERY MUSLINS

AND

LACE CURTAINS

SELLING OFF REGARDLESS OF COST,

At the

GREAT CLOSING SALE,

No. 767 Broadway,

G. G. WILLIAMS.

SILKS! SILKS!! SILKS!!!

AT

THE GREAT CLOSING SALE,

No. 767 BROADWAY,

THE ENTIRE SILK STOCK

REDUCED!

And now offered

AT A DISCOUNT OF 40 PER CENT.,

FOR THIS WEEK.

G. B. WILLIAMS.

GREAT BANKRUPT SALE

OF DRY GOODS,

AT COLUMBIAN HALL,

No. 281 Grand-st.

THE ENTIRE STOCK MARKED DOWN

40 per cent. from

ORIGINAL PRICES,

AS THE GOODS MUST BE SOLD

REGARDLESS OF COST.

Ladies of New-York, Brooklyn, Hoboken and Jersey City,

SAVE YOUR MONEY

Until you visit the GREAT SALE, and judge for yourselves, as we are confident it will result to your

ADVANTAGE.

The sale will continue until the whole stock shall be entirely closed out.

By order of

RECEIVER PURCHASER.

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.

A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT,

IN VELVET, CLOTH AND SILK.

PRICES REASONABLE.

JAMES A. HEARN,

No. 775 Broadway, above 9th-st.

BOYS' CLOTHING, FALL AND WINTER.

DRESS SUITS, SCHOOL SUITS, OVERCOATS,

SACKS, TALMAS, &c.

For all ages from 4 to 16 years.

Elegant and perfect fits guaranteed.

GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway,

St. Nicholas Hotel.

LADIES' FURS.

CLOAKS, CAPES, VICTORINES, MUFFS, AND

Full Sets of

Ermine, Russian Sable, Hudson Bay Sable,

Stone Marten, Fitch, Rock Marten, &c.,

Just opened at

GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 BROADWAY,

St. Nicholas Hotel.

RIBBONS FOR BONNETS, RIBBONS FOR TRIMMING,

RIBBONS FOR SASHES,

Ribbons of all kinds immensely cheap.

Embroidered collars, sets, cuffs, &c., entirely new.

Cambric Edgings and Muslins, &c., &c.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS,

No. 205 Canal-st. (old No. 69) and No. 47 Howard-st.

MOURNING CLOAKS!

MOURNING CLOAKS!!

MOURNING CLOAKS!!!

At BENSON & WILSON'S, No. 319 Canal-st.

CARPETING

DOUGHTY & BROTHER,

No. 2[illegible] Broadway,

opposite the Park.

Owing to our heavy importations and tightness in the money market, we are selling off our elegant stock of carpeting at a great sacrifice. Cash buyers will obtain great bargains.

CHILDREN'S WINTER FANCY HATS.

A brilliant variety of new styles

FRENCH, SPANISH AND AMERICAN.

The patterns and trimmings are unequaled.

GENIN'S BAZAAR, 513 Broadway,

St. Nicholas Hotel.

LADIES' FANCY FURS, LANDRY'S, NO. 6[illegible] BROADWAY.

Ladies and gentlemen, I respectfully inform you that I have this season, besides my usual fine stock, another of lower grade, which I can sell at wholesale prices.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

1 and a quarter fine black Thibet for shawls, $2 per yard, worth $3 50.

W. JACKSON'S

New Mourning Store,

No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

DRY GOODS.

In consequence of the general stagnation in trade owing to the present financial pressure, the following new rich [illegible] will be offered [illegible], below the usual prices: [illegible] Silks, $10 [illegible], worth $20. Also, rich [illegible], [illegible] and Valenciennes sets, [illegible].

BLACK LACES.

Thread, Guipure and French Laces, all widths and splendid styles. Also, Veils, Capes, Coiffures and Barbes.

Valenciennes Laces, 1s. per yard and upwards.

500 Embroidered Handkerchiefs, $1 25, worth $2 50.

French Embroidered Sets and Plain and [illegible] Collars, entirely new styles.

Bands, Flouncings, Edgings and Insertions—full assortment.

All the above will be offered at a great discount in order to reduce our very heavy stock.

PETER ROBERTS, No. 429 Broadway,

corner Howard-st.

DRESS GOODS CHEAPER THAN EVER.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have an immense stock of choice goods, which they offer at prices below the cost of importation.

BROCADE SILKS, BAYADERE SILKS, FLOUNCED SILKS,

Bayadere Robes and other novelties, surprisingly cheap. French Merinos at 75c., all-Wool Delaines 50c., and other dress materials equally low.

Nos. [illegible] No. 69 Canal-st., and 47 Howard-st.

PATENTS SECURED—[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] for the million and [illegible]

[illegible]

Banks taken at par.

SHAW [illegible] CO.

Wholesale Depot, No. 22 Dey-st.

Retail Depot, No. 300 Broadway.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.—[illegible] MILLS & CO. have now in stock a splendid assortment of CLOAKS, CIRCULARS, DUSTERS, &c., of their own manufacture, [illegible] below former prices, together with a full stock of

FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS,

purchased at the recent auction sales, to which they invite the attention of close buyers, at [illegible] Chambers-st.

FURS, FURS, FURS.—AN EXTENSIVE IMportation just received from the Hudson Bay Company, Russia, Siberia and Germany, consisting of sable, mink, stone marten, chinchilla, squirrel, ermine, fitch-mountain marten, victorines, muffs, cuffs, capes, sleighrobes, &c., in every variety. Ladies and gentlemen visiting the City, or residents, a great inducement is offered under the present crisis. We guarantee to sell 40 per cent. less than any other establishment. Wholesale buyers supplied.

P. H. PHILLIPS, No. 279 Grand-st.

MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S FANCY Beavers and Felts in all their variety, rich in quality, elegant in pattern. The public are invited to call and examine. A large assortment of fancy Furs. KELLOGG, No. 381 Canal-st., opposite West Broadway.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—PERSONS WISHING ROOMS FOR the Winter will find superior accommodations at No. 105 West 14th-st. The house has just been newly fitted up and furnished by its new occupant from the 1st May, and combining elegance with every comfort and convenience. The situation is not surpassed by any in the City.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY OCCUPYING the first-class house No. 310 2d-av., will let to a gentleman and his wife two furnished front rooms on the second floor, with partial board for the gentleman, gas and fire, for $14 per week. Unexceptionable references given and required.

BOARDING.—WITH A SMALL PRIVATE FAMily; suites of rooms on second floor, with private parlor, furnished or unfurnished room for two single gentlemen on third floor. Reference exchanged. Apply at No. 141 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

BOARDING.—NEWLY AND HANDSOMELY furnished rooms to let to single gentlemen with or without partial board. Gentlemen wishing a pleasant and desirable home can find such by calling at No. 102 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—TO LET WITH BOARD AT NO. 89 Clinton-place, a few doors West of the 5th-av., a handsome suite of rooms on the 2d floor; also, on the third to families or single gentlemen; the house contains all the modern improvements; references exchanged.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO SMALL FAMILIES can find pleasant board for the Winter on the North River above Newburg. Situation delightful—terms moderate. For particulars address Box No. 3,254 Post-Office.

NO. 3 MONROE-STREET.—FURNISHED rooms to let with board to single gentlemen and gentlemen and their wives, at No. 3 Monroe-st., near Catharine-st.

NO. 747 BROADWAY.—A FIRST-CLASS house, with all the modern improvements, has three single and double rooms furnished, to let to gentlemen on liberal terms. Address Box No. 1,785 New-York Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—UNTIL the 1st of May next, in a private family for two adults and four children, or a small plainly furnished house for the same. Terms must be moderate. References exchanged. Address XXX, Times Office, New-York.

BOARD WANTED—IN A SMALL PRIVATE family, for the Winter, by a lady of quiet habits. Address L. M. N., New-York Times office, with terms, which must be moderate. References unexceptionable.

BOARD FOR THE WINTER.—A SMALL family will find very desirable apartments, on the first floor, newly painted, with gas, hot and cold water, &c., at No. 40 East 18th-st., near Union-square. Also, one third-story room, with pantry, grate and gas, for one or two persons.

NO. 20 LAMARTINE-PLACE, WEST 29th-st.—A suite of five rooms, on the second floor, furnished or unfurnished, with board, separate or together; also, two large parlors on first floor; gas and Croton water all through the house, and every improvement at hand. This location is very pleasant, and is connected by cars and stages with the business parts of the City.

MURRAY HILL.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY will let a suite of furnished rooms on second floor with large private parlor, to a family of first-class boarders or two gentlemen and wives. Apply at No. 42 East 35th-st., between Madison and 4th avs. References exchanged.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN—MAY BE HAD with breakfast and tea, dining at home on the Sabbath, for one or two single gentlemen in a private family, pleasantly situated. The house is near to the cars and Wall-street Ferry, with a large well-furnished room with gas and baths. Address with real name only and place of business, S. A., Times Office, or Brooklyn Post-Office.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN—NO. 186 ATlantic-st., near Clinton-st., in a private family. Convenient to Wall-st. and South Ferries.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN.—A LADY OCCUpying a neat cottage wants a few small children to board, from infants to 8 years of age. Satisfactory references given. Can be seen until Tuesday night at No. 220 West 33d-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS—SITUATED IN BROADway, near the New-York Hotel—a suite of Rooms, furnished, consisting of parlor and three bed-rooms, with bath-room and closets, all communicating. The house is first-class, with all the modern improvements. The above apartments would be let to a party of gentlemen, with breakfast, if desired, upon liberal terms. Satisfactory references given and required. Address Box No. 1,7[illegible], New-York Post-Office.

TO LET TO SINGLE GENTLEMEN ONLY —Parlors on the second floor; also, smaller rooms neatly furnished, with or without board; gents' washing and mending done in the house; all modern improvements. Apply for one week at No. 143 Madison-st. References exchanged.

TO LET—WITH LIBERAL BOARD, TO A GENTLEman and wife or three single gentlemen, an entire second floor, elegantly papered and newly painted, including bath room. For terms, apply at No. 22 4th place, Brooklyn, or address Box No. 2,144 Post-Office. No other boarders taken.

A ROOM, FURNISHED IN MODERN style, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, can be obtained by applying at No. 237 Jay-st., Brooklyn, immediately. Myrtle-av. cars run within a block of the house.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RARE CHANCE—DEALERS IN PRINTING materials, type, ink, presses, paper, &c., as well as others who wish to advertise their business to the entire public press of the Union, monthly, who will address PIONEER, New-York Post-Office, will be called upon, and a system explained, possessing advantages beyond comparison with any other. Few, if any, even of our firstclass papers, circulate in exchange to many hundred of the now nearly 4,000 newspapers and periodicals published in the United States and Canada. Only a limited number of advertisements can be received.

REAL ESTATE FOR DRY GOODS.—TEN acres of land between Yonkers and Spuyten Duyvil Creek, with wharf, &c., on the Hudson, will be sold for less than $500 an acre to close a concern. A payment of $3,000 is required, which may be made in any sort of dry goods, fresh or out stock, the balance on mortgage at 6 per cent. For particulars, apply at W. H. LUSH, No. 2[illegible] 4th-av., or address box No. 3,[illegible], Post-Office.

$2,250.—A PERSON WANTED WITH this amount to take the place of a retiring partner in an old-established cash business, yielding great profits, and requires the attention of two persons. Apply LUMBER-YARD, 19th-st., 7th-av.

FOR SALE.—$[illegible].—A GENTLEMAN WANTED to purchase the interest of a party in a long-established cash business. The most satisfactory reasons given for disposing of the interest for this nominal sum. Best of City references given. Apply to LIVINGSTON & CO., No. 8 Beekman-st.

KEROSENE OILS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The Kerosene Oil Company announce to their agents and customers that they have discovered a process by which all unpleasant odor is entirely removed from Kerosene.

KEROSENE LAMP FOR THE MILLION.

The burner of this lamp, at a slight expense, can be attached to any ordinary lamp, and burns at an expense of one-quarter of one cent per hour, and gives the light of three candles.

Samples can be seen at the office and at the Crystal Palace.

Local agents with exclusive rights appointed on application to

AUSTENS,

General Agents,

No. 50 Beaver-st., New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN who has traveled [illegible] hardware trade, and [illegible] himself generally useful. [illegible]

WANTED—[illegible]

[illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A THOROUGHLY competent [illegible] to do housework [illegible]

[illegible]

WANTED—SITUATION FOR AN EXPERIenced English nurse and seamstress; an experienced [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Agency, No. 1[illegible] Hillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE [illegible]

[illegible]

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT FOR A LARGE NUMber of well-recommended servants in every capacity, at the Advertising Agency No. [illegible] Myrtle-av., Brooklyn; [illegible] first-class domestics with undoubted references furnished. This establishment is conducted by an American, and is decidedly the most reliable in the City. Orders left at our agency will be attended to [illegible]

[illegible] MORRISON, Proprietor.

WANTED—BY A GENTEEL WOMAN, A SITUAtion as cook and laundress; does up linens in style; understands meats and poultry, baking and pastry, and soups of all varieties. Also, a girl of capability as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and waitress; is willing to do the chamberwork and washing of a private family; the cook $8 and the other $6; excellent City references; they will go a short distance in the country together or separate. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as seamstress and dressmaker; is a good cutter and fitter; can wait on ladies; has no objection to go South with a family; understands all family sewing; can do chamber work if required. Can give best city references. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 61 Walker-st., corner of Elm, room No. 9.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO ENGLISH women, (Protestants;) one desires a situation to travel with a lady or family going South; is a neat seamstress; can cut and fit; has a good address and pleasing disposition. The other a good cook, washer and ironer; highly recommended for character and competency. Apply at No. 271 Bowery.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, with good City reference, as nurse and seamstress; is a very neat sewer, and understands the cutting and fitting of children's dresses &c.; will be found willing and obliging. Call at No. 107 East 16th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED.—YOUNG MEN SEEKING SITUATIONS should call at the original Merchants' Clerks' Registry Office, No. 347 Broadway, Room No. 1, corner Leonard-st. Situations procured for young men. No commission charged before the place is obtained. No connection with any office assuming our name; hours 8 to 6

WANTED—SITUATIONS AS NURSE AND SEAMstress, as a good cook, and to wash and iron, as a first-class laundress; as chambermaid and waiter, as nurse and chambermaid, as laundress and chambermaid, as first-class cook, and to do general housework in the City or country by very competent, civil girls. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the book store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing and embroidering; would assist with chamberwork; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Call, or a note addressed to E. C., No. 138 W[illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A WHOLESALE OR retail drug store, by an American, 17 years of age, to learn the business. Apply to No. 237 Chrystie-st. JOHN H. SEAL. Can come well recommended.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY FOUR PROTESTANT young women; one as cook; one as chambermaid and waiter; one as laundress; one as nurse and seamstress. Also, by three very nice colored young women. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE, SMART, tidy young woman, a situation, as chambermaid or laundress, if requisite. Also, general housework; having the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days. Call or address No. 526 Sixth-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE English Protestant girl to cook, wash and iron; is a good cook, washer and ironer; has good references, and no objections to the country. Call at No. 237 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and assist with the washing and ironing or plain sewing. Good City reference given. Can be seen at her last place, No. 14[illegible] [illegible]-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT young woman as lady's maid and seamstress. Can be seen for two days, at No. 125 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as waiter or chambermaid and waiter. Best of city references. Call at No. 3 Milligan-place, 6th-av., between 10th and 11th-sts.

WANTED—BY A GOOD WRITER, A SITUATION in a law office. Advertiser has been in such a situation before. Address OMEGA, Times office.

WANTED—A BOY IN THE HAT STORE NO. 349 Greenwich corner of Robinson-st.

TO LAWYERS.—A YOUNG MAN, WHO WRITES a good, quick hand, and is familiar with the practice in litigated actions, wishes to procure a situation in a lawyer's office. Speaks and writes French, Spanish and German. Address S. S. B., Times office.

TO LAWYERS.—A YOUNG LAWYER FAmiliar with New-York practice, desires to form a connection with an older person or firm desiring an energetic junior partner. Address J. B. J., Times Office.

LADIES COMING FROM THE COUNTRY can be suited with the best of help, and the greatest number, at the Employment Society, Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, Astor-place.

Mrs. M. YORKSTONE, Superintendent.

THE NEW SERVANTS' INSTITUTE AND home, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av., supplies daily many families and homes with abundant good, civil, capable servants, where an extensive and pleasant establishment is open to the satisfaction of all who call for good domestics. It is conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

AT THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT of faithful Domestics, No. 6 6th-av., there is now a number of well-recommended servants as cooks, laundresses, chambermaids and to do general housework. Families returned from the country had better call.

JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—GIRLS FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK, cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, nurses, seamstresses, and all kinds of domestic servants, at No. 6 6th-av. N. B.—Situations procured for good servants without delay.

JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.

New and beautiful styles of enameled solid oak, and grained chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of this cheap and fashionable style of bedroom furniture, will find an extensive assortment at H. F. FARRINGTON'S wareroom, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st., New-York.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.

Removal of H. F. FARRINGTON'S furniture warerooms, from No. 46 and 48 Wooster-st. to 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster, New-York.

SCHOOL FURNITURE OF THE LATEST style, manufactured at the oldest establishment in the State. R. PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., New-York. Circulars forwarded on application.

COTTAGE AND ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Superb suites, in every color, beautifully decorated, from $25 upwards, at the old manufactory, No. 634 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts. Goods carefully packed for the country.

J. B. PRESDEE.

MUSICAL CARD.

MUSICAL CARD.—MRS. SEGUIN, PRIMA Donna of the late celebrated "Seguin Opera Troupe," begs to inform the public that her Musical Academy has reopened for the reception of ladies studying for the parlor, church, concert-room, or stage. Address No. 3 St. Clement's-place, Macdougal-st., near 8th-st.

DENTISTRY.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN by a process of benumbing the gums, (entirely different from freezing.) I have used this process for eighteen months, and have extracted over twenty thousand teeth with perfect success. References given, if required. N. B. GRIFFEN, dentist, No. 2[illegible] Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

LEAKY ROOFS.—EVERY DESCRIPTION OF roofs made tight, and painted with the Patent Cement Fire and Water-proof Paint; 1 cent per square foot; Warranted three years. No. 2[illegible] Fulton-st., basement.

BRIDGEWATER PAINT—WARRANTED TO cure any ordinary leaky roof, and the best Paint in market for all outside work. For sale at the Company's Depôt, No. 100 Water-st.

INSTRUCTION.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

NORWALK, CONN.

C. M. SELLECK, Principal.

The Winter Term of this school will commence on Wednesday, Oct. 28. Pupils prepared for college or business. For circulars, address Principal.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M.,

Principal of Hudson River Institute

At Claverack, N. Y.

Offers board and tuition for $1[illegible] a year.

FIFTEENTH WARD SCHOOLS.—GRAMmar School No. 35, situated in 13th-st., near 6th-av., will reopen on Monday, Oct. [illegible]. [illegible]

[illegible]

Commissioners—Erastus C. Benedict, Richard Burrow. Inspectors—John P. Cleary, John H. Ryer. Trustees—Edward L. Beadle, Wm. N. Blakeman, Lucas V. Stevens, James D. Oliver, Samuel Hotaling, Eli Goodwin, [illegible] Thomas Bourne.

[illegible] Department, T. HUNTER, Principal; [illegible] Department, Mrs. JANE E. LEIGHT, Principal; Primary Department.

$5.—A GOOD HAND WRITING TAUGHT.—[illegible] [illegible] pupil, young and old. [illegible] day and evening. Terms, $10 for a thorough course of instruction. Cards of particulars may be had at the rooms No. 302 Broadway.

OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

"A few hints from a perfect master are of more service in developing the capacities of a pupil, than the most [illegible] teacher."—Wm. C. Bryant.

From the New-York Courier and Enquirer.

The Chirographic Art is much more important to mankind than it is generally considered, and Mr. Goldsmith may very well claim to be considered as its head.

[illegible]

In every profession there is a recognized leading man—one whose [illegible] is so decided that nobody calls it in question. Among those who teach the art of writing, Oliver B. Goldsmith is just that indisputable preeminent person, and recognized head of the profession.

MR. NEFUS' SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—Consisting of two departments—Principal and Primary—is now open for the reception of pupils. The situation is unequaled in its advantages for a private school. Mr. N. will receive three or four boys as boarding pupils.

REFERENCES—Gen. James J. Jones, Mr. Edward S. Clark, Mr. Griffith Thomas, Mr. Henry A. Risser, Mr. John Caswell, Mr. Daniel S. Miller, Mr. Robert Goelet, Mr. Wm. E. Laight, Mr. Amos R. Eno, Mr. John Van Nest, Mr. John R. Garland, Mr. Ezra Wheeler, who have or have had sons under his tuition. Also, Wm. C. Schermerhorn, Esq., Colonel Lorenzo Thomas, Dr. Isaac Ferris, Dr. John Maclean, President Princeton College, and Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, President Rutgers College.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st. opens its fifteenth school-year on Monday, Sept. 14. GEO. W. CLARK, JAMES FANNING, Principals.

Application may be made at the Institution during the day or evening, where circulars can be obtained, as also at the bookstores of Messrs. Appleton, Lockwood & Son, Ivison & Phinney, Broadway, and Messrs. Burnton, No. 10 Albany. Pupils are received at the beginning as well as at advanced periods of their course, and are thoroughly prepared for business or college under influences and amid associations of a highly desirable character.

GEORGE S. PARKER AND JOHN McMULLEN'S Classical, French, English and Primary School, No. 8[illegible] Broadway, entrance in 21st-st. The next term begins Sept. [illegible]. Pupils are prepared for college or the counting-room. Those between the ages of six and ten are under the care of a female teacher. The Gymnasium is open to all departments. Circulars may be obtained at the school rooms and at the bookstores of R. LOCKWOOD & SON, C. S. CROWEN and C. S. FRANCIS.

MR. BINGHAM'S SCHOOL WILL BEGIN its next term on Wednesday, Sept. 2. The number will be, as heretofore, strictly limited to twenty young men, with provision for a few smaller boys. Pupils are regularly fitted for Harvard and Yale Colleges, and thorough warranted, as well as prepared for business. French and German are taught by native instructors. Mr. B. is determined that the school shall be, in all respects, the very best of its kind in the City. Bible House, Astor-place, sign Classical Gymnasium.

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL. —CHARLES BARTLETT, LATE PRINCIPAL.—The Winter Term of the Poughkeepsie Collegiate School will commence on Wednesday, the 4th of November next. The arrangements of the School and family are adapted to pupils of all ages, from ten years upward. Pupils are prepared for College or for business. Terms $250 per annum. For further information, or for circulars, address

C. B. WARRING,
OTIS BISBEE, } Principals.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, No. 8[illegible] Broadway, corner of 12th-st., was reopened Sept. 1. Assistant Instructors, Messrs. Nelson, de l'Orient, Guillaudeu & Coe. A Gymnasium is attached. Residence of the Principal, No. 273 East 10th-st. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway, and ROE'S, No. 607 Broadway.

GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 8[illegible] Broadway, corner of 12th-st., reopens Sept. 7. Six assistant teachers and a teacher of gymnastics, lessons, as far as possible, taught in school. There is a Primary Department for boys of from 6 to 9 years. Circulars may be had at the school, at No. 1[illegible] 2d-av., and at RANDOLPH'S bookstore, No. 683 Broadway.

MR. E. P. JENKS' SELECT CLASSICAL and Mathematical School will reopen, at No. 126 4th-av., Monday, Sept. 7. A Junior Department, connected with the school, under the charge of Mr. Wm. Dealey, will be open for boys under the age of 12 years. For circulars and further particulars, apply as above, on or after the 1st of September.

M. A. GEORGE, PROFESSOR OF FRENCH and Italian, will give lessons to private pupils or classes. Applications received at No. 440 Broome-st.

REFERENCES: Rev. Morgan Dix, St. Paul's Mission Office; Rev. F. S. Wiley, No. 9 18th-st.; Prof. Greene, University of New-York; Mr. Wm. Curtis Noyes, No. 52 Clinton-place; Mr. B. F. Butler, No. 111 Broadway.

$25.—BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC.—MR. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, keeps the largest Commercial Academy in New-York. Men and boys are practically prepared for business. Applicants this day may secure private lessons without extra charge. One $15 seat for a full commercial course vacant. Regular terms $25.

MURRAY HILL.—BOARDING AND DAY school for young ladies, French and English, No. 101 West 38th-st., near Broadway, New-York. Rector, Rev. J. J. ELMENDORF. The fifth session will commence Tuesday, Sept. 15, 1857.

PRIVATE EDUCATION.—CLASSICAL French and English School, No. 809 Broadway, 2d floor. A thorough and efficient education is here imparted under a discipline mild but decided. For circulars, &c., apply as above.

R. B. WIGGINS, A. M.

REV. D. C. VAN NORMAN—LATE PRINCIpal of Rutgers Female Institute—continues to receive boarding and day pupils in his Institute for young ladies, at No. 79 East 14th-st., near Union-square. His prospectus may be obtained by personal or written application.

THE MISSES DANFORTH RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they have removed their School to No. 334 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts., third door above Dr. Muhlenberg's Church, where they will receive their pupils on the 14th September.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS—AT BEDford, Westchester County, N. Y. A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Next session will open Nov. 2. Circulars may be had of D. BERRIEN, Esq., No. 240 Pearl-st., or of the Principal.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN SCHOOL—ASHland Collegiate Institute, Ashland, Greene County, N. Y. Terms $120 per year, male and female. Students received at any time. Full particulars at No. 122 Nassau-st., up-stairs.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL AT NEWROCHELLE, 19 miles from the City of New-York. The Fall term commenced the 7th inst. Pupils may enter at any time, and will be charged from the time of entry.

R. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

MISS REED'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies has been removed to No. 20 West 16th-st., near 5th-av. The Fall term will commence on Thursday, Sept. 17.

MESSRS. LESPINASSE AND DE LASSALLE'S French day and boarding school, Macdougal-st., corner 8th-st., near 5th-av. French is the language of the school. English branches carefully taught by two Englishmen.

ONE OF THE PRINCIPALSE OF THE Ashland Collegiate Institute will be in town on the 6th, 7th, and 8th of Oct. Appointments for interviews may be left at ED. GOODENOUGH'S, No. 122 Nassau-st., up stairs.

FORT PLAIN SEMINARY.—WINTER TERM opens Nov. 17, and continues 14 weeks. Foreign Music Teacher. Bill per Term $36 75. For circulars, address Rev. J. E. LATIMER, A. M., Fort Plain, N. Y.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, Boarding and Day School, Classical and Commercial, No. 48 East 24th-st., near Madison-park, will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 15. Prospectus to be had.

Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, of Paris.

SCIENTIFIC AND MILITARY INSTITUTE, Perth Amboy, N. J.—Rev. ELIAS S. SCHENCK, A. M., Principal; Rev. J. H. VAN COURT, A. M., Associate. Winter Term commences Nov. 1.

MRS. MACAULEY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 1[illegible], at No. 43 East 31st-st.

MRS. COUTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 15, 1857, at No. 2[illegible] 4th-av., corner of 31st-st.

PARISIAN FRENCH—BY J. DE LAUNAY OF Paris, No. 5[illegible] Broadway. Spanish and Italian also taught. Classes for Ladies, Evening for Gentlemen.

THE MISSES ROHR RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public that their boarding and day school, No. 33 West 33d-st., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 14.

THE UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, embracing primary, commercial and classical Departments, reopens Sept. 7.

ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

MISS MORSE'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Misses will open Tuesday, Sept. 8, No. 16 East 31st-st., between Madison and 5th avs.

THE MISS WAYLANDS WILL REOPEN their day school for young ladies at No. 2[illegible] West 32d-st., on Monday, Sept. 14.

STUYVESANT-SQUARE SCHOOL FOR BOYS is now open, and invites the attention of parents.

J. H. TYNG, No. 31 East 16th-st.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH [illegible] FOR YOUNG LA[illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—[illegible]

[illegible] Broadway and 6th-av. Mr. LOUIS [illegible] takes charge of a limited number of young boys only.

EVENING DRAWING CLASS FOR GENTLEMEN, from 7 [illegible] and from [illegible] Broadway.

TEACHERS.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE, [illegible] [illegible] SMITH & BOYD. [illegible]

[illegible]

GOVERNESS FOR THE SOUTH OR HA[illegible] [illegible] Protestant French lady, who [illegible] [illegible] Latin and Italian. [illegible]

WANTED—A GRADUATE OF HARVARD UNiversity desires a situation as tutor in a family or college. [illegible]

WANTED—TWO YOUNG LADIES DESIRE SITuations as resident or daily teachers in families; one [illegible] English, French [illegible] TEACHER [illegible]

WANTED—FOR A FAMILY SCHOOL AT THE South, a lady teacher, fully competent to instruct in [illegible] A. E. WOLFE, Spingler Institute, Union-square.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY AS ASSISTANT teacher in a private school, to take charge of a class of scholars under 12 years of age. Address, stating qualifications and salary expected, H. D., Times office.

A GRADUATE OF COLLEGE, OF SEVERAL years' successful experience in teaching, with good testimonials and references, is now awaiting an engagement. Address LEVERIDGE, Times Office.

NATIONAL SCHOOL AGENCY, NO. [illegible] BROADWAY, BY RICE & ANDREWS.—Teachers are wanted for every section of the Union, and in consequence [illegible]. Information of [illegible] for teachers, [illegible] will be liberally paid for, if available. Parents supplied with School Circulars, and [illegible] furnished with qualified teachers. A number of vacancies are now ready for teachers.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET, VIZ.—Nos. 5, 9 and 15 Lafayette-av., between Fulton and Flatbush avs. (part of the new block;) also Nos. 134, 176 and 1[illegible] Canton-st., on and adjoining [illegible] corner of Hanson-place; location exceedingly healthy and popular; but a few steps from the Fulton-av. cars; in style, convenience and finish, they are not surpassed; they are in perfect order for immediate occupancy. Apply on the premises, or to WILLIAM B. NICHOLS, No. 16 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—ON THE HUDSON, a large, first-class [illegible], just finished, built in the best manner, supplied with gas and water throughout, and furnished with two hot-air furnaces. The view is not surpassed on the river. Carriage-house, gardens, icehouse, &c., on the premises. From ten to fifty acres can be had with the house. Title perfect and property free [illegible]. For particulars apply to G. F. BUCKMASTER, No. 112 Front-st., New-York, or to MANUEL F. BOLMER, near the premises.

FOR SALE—A TASTEFUL TWO-STORY AND basement brick cottage, West 2[illegible]-st., No. 2[illegible]. Contains seven rooms, gas and fixtures in each; water closet, court yard, vault, &c.; just painted throughout. [illegible] Would let till May at $400 per annum. Apply from 1 to 3 o'clock as above. T. W. MARSHALL, JR., No. 2[illegible] South-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL GOTHIC COTTAGE, handsomely located, with one acre of ground, well stocked with a large variety of choicest fruit, one minute's walk from depot, and forty minutes from New-York by boat or cars. Possession immediately. Full particulars at No. 12 John-st. C. H. OLIVER.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—THE CHAPEL IN THE UNIVERSITY on Washington-square, at present occupied by St. Ann's Church, will be let, from Nov. 1, until May 1st, and on a lease for a term of years; may be used in the evening as well as by day. Also, that part of the University formerly occupied by the New-York Historical Society, suitable for a library and reading-room. Also, two of the [illegible] in the City. Inquire of J. B. HALLIDAY, Agent and Janitor, on the premises.

TO LET—THE ROOMS NOW OCCUPIED BY THE New-York Clearing-House, being the entire second story of No. 2[illegible] Broadway, extending from Broadway [illegible] feet deep to New-st., 24 feet wide, lighted front and rear, and by a large skylight. For terms, inquire at the Clearing House on any business day after 11 o'clock A. M., of

GEORGE D. LYMAN.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY HOUSE NO. 43 BROOME-STREET.—This property is situated only 100 feet from Broadway, and therefore offers great inducements to those who wish to transact a good business without paying a very high rent. To a good tenant very favorable terms will be offered. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 150 Canal-st., corner Bowery.

TO LET—TO A SMALL, GENTEEL FAMILY, part of the first-class house, No. 1[illegible] West 31st-st., consisting of four rooms on the second, and one room on the third floor, having all modern improvements. For terms apply on the premises, or to G. B. RICHARDS, BOAS & CO., No. 1[illegible] Broadway. Possession given immediately.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 3[illegible] 2d-st., corner 2d-av., in perfect order, with gas, Croton water, &c. Also, a part of the furniture for sale, if required. The location is very desirable for business men. Apply to F. WILKINSON, No. 2[illegible] Beekman-st., up stairs.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY high basement dwelling-house, No. 3[illegible] West 24th-st. This house is new, has furnace, gas, water-closets, and all the modern conveniences. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 150 Canal-st., corner Bowery.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY ENGLISH BASEment brown-stone front house No. [illegible] Broadway, between 20th and 21st-sts., almost new, in perfect order, with all the modern improvements. Possession may be had immediately. Apply to HENRY WELD, No. 1[illegible] Fulton-st., from 9 to 11.

TO LET—A HANDSOME SMALL NEW BROWNstone-front house, on north side West 3[illegible]-st., between [illegible] and [illegible] avs. Rent $[illegible], or until May 1 next, $[illegible]. Security required. Inquire of M. D. BACO, [illegible]

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE IN [illegible]-ST., near 4th-av., three story, 13 rooms, with the improvements. Rent $125 per month. Apply to R. C. READ, No. [illegible] East [illegible]-st. Brokers and boarding-house keepers will please not apply.

TO LET—A LARGE ROOM, WITH POWER, AT No. 2[illegible] West 1[illegible]th-st., near 9th-av. Also a machine shop, with all the tools necessary for machinery work. Inquire on the premises, 2[illegible] West 1[illegible]th-st., near 9th-av.

TO LET—TWO FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY brick dwelling-houses, Nos. 108 and 110 West [illegible]-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway. Possession given immediately. Inquire of E. STITES, No. 1[illegible] Nassau-st., Seffen & Stites.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE HOUSE IN ALBIONplace, 4th-st.; rent low; also, furniture for sale. Apply to FAIRBANKS & CO.,

No. 1[illegible] Broadway.

TO LET—SEVERAL GOOD DWELLING HOUSES with modern improvements, between 12th and 22d sts. Rents from $[illegible] to $800. Inquire at J. & W. DENHAM'S office, corner 8th-av. and 16th-st.

TO LEASE—A MOST ELIGIBLE SITUATION FOR a flour and feed or provision store, agricultural warehouse, &c., being a large five-story building in West-st., below Courtlandt, with a spacious cellar [illegible] tire, or each floor and the cellar separate. Apply at No. 229 Broadway, corner Barclay-st., third floor. Room [illegible].

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE, OR TO let or exchange for an improved farm or country seat, on the Hudson River. A first-class brown-stone house, four story and basement, 25 feet front, situated on Murray Hill, 3[illegible]th-st., near the new Park, [illegible] replete with all modern improvements, and newly and elegantly furnished. Address C. S., office of this paper.

STEADY POWER.—ONE ROOM SECOND STOry and one basement, at low rates, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

FARMS FOR SALE.

HOMES FOR EMIGRANTS.—THE UNDERsigned is now prepared to furnish, in any quantities from 100 to 1,000 acres, good farming and grazing lands in Western Virginia, within 12 or 16 hours of Baltimore or Washington, and within 24 hours of Philadelphia or New-York. The lands are fertile and well timbered. The climate healthy, and so mild that sheep can be ordinarily wintered with very little and in favorable seasons without any feeding. The few scattered inhabitants are friendly to the movement, and will give the immigrants an old-fashioned Virginia greeting. The lands will be sold to the first purchasers to the extent of 100,000 acres for one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre—one-fourth down, and the residue in one, two and three years, with annual interest at the rate of six per cent. For further particulars, inquire at the office No. 2[illegible] Nassau-st., corner of Cedar-st., opposite the Post-Office.

JOHN C. UNDERWOOD,

Secretary Emigrant Aid and Homestead Company.

FOR SALE—IN AND NEAR THE VILLAGE OF Madison, a number of good farms, all in good order and beautifully situated, and well worthy the attention of those who are desirous of purchasing property in the country; one farm of 40 acres, one of [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], 1[illegible], 1[illegible] and 2[illegible] acres; these are all good farms, with good improvements; the one of 40 acres is a beautiful one, with fruit of all kinds, fine gardens, good buildings, handsomely shaded with trees, and a large lawn before the house, and well worthy the attention of [illegible] to purchase a beautiful country place, it being within ten minutes' walk of the depot in Madison. For particulars, inquire of S. D. HUNTING, Waverley House, near the depôt.

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible]

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS AT AUCTION.—EDWARD H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at Auction on TUESDAY, Oct. 6, 1857, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, executor's sale, by order of GEO. H. ROBBINS & SON [illegible]

[illegible] shares Bowery Fire Insurance Co., $25 each. [illegible] postponed from sale of Sept. 29. On account of whom it may concern: [illegible] shares Metropolitan Insurance Co., $100 each. [illegible] shares New-Jersey Railroad of Jersey City, $100 each. [illegible] second mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. This road is doing a large and constantly increasing business, and its receipts are 20 to [illegible] per cent. in advance of last year. [illegible] shares Equitable Fire Insurance Co., $35 each. [illegible] shares Excelsior Fire Insurance Company, $50 each. $500 Hudson River Railroad [illegible] mortgage, payable February, 1870. $500 New-York City 6 per cent. Bonds, payable February, 1860. [illegible] shares Union Coal and Iron Co., $[illegible] each. [illegible] shares Hanover Insurance Co., $50 each. [illegible] shares Mechanics' Fire Insurance Co., of Brooklyn, $[illegible] each. $1,000 of the capital stock of the New-England Car Spring Co. $3,000 of the capital stock of the New-England Car Spring Co. This Company has a large surplus, and has paid regular dividends of [illegible] per cent. for several years past. Terms, 10 per cent. on day of sale, balance next day before one o'clock. Parties wishing to dispose of any securities on this Tuesday, will please send them in before 12 o'clock on Monday. Special Sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, made any day required. Regular saledays, Tuesdays and Fridays.

B. B. BANGS, Auctioneer.

BY ORDER OF ASSIGNEE.—BANGS & CO. [illegible] Oct. 6, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 13 Park-row, a general assortment of NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, comprising every article appertaining to housekeeping, consisting in part of beds, bedding, mattresses, palliasses, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, tables, lounges, chairs, sofas, [illegible] mirrors, fancy goods, &c. Also, three solid rosewood parlor suites, covered in satin brocatel, silk plush and hair-cloth. Sale positive. Catalogues ready early morning of sale. [illegible] WARD, Assignee.

[illegible]

SALE BY ORDER OF ASSIGNEE, OF [illegible] [illegible] The house is replete with desirable furniture [illegible] rosewood suites in satin brocatel [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] POSITIVE SALE AT AUCTION [illegible] No. 266 West 23d-st., near London-terrace. [illegible] sell, as above, in consequence of the severe financial crisis [illegible] TO-MORROW (Tuesday) Oct. 6, commencing at 10½ o'clock A. M. [illegible] housekeeping, both useful and ornamental, as mahogany extension table and buffet, China dinner and tea sets [illegible] Dresden China vases, gas chandeliers, pier and oval glasses, [illegible] French library, book case, elegant 7-octave piano, city-made, rosewood hall-stand, carved rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads, bureaus, sofas, chairs, rockers, fine curled hair mattresses, blankets, bedding, &c. Sale positive, [illegible] Also, another house, and its contents [illegible] particulars hereafter. Catalogues on morning of sale.

SAMUEL OSGOOD & Co., Auctioneers.

SPLENDID CABINET FURNITURE.—TO-MORROW (Tuesday) at 10½ A. M. SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO. will sell at the [illegible] warerooms of Mr. William Gulliver, Nos. [illegible] and [illegible] Bedford-st., near Carmine, his entire finished and unfinished stock of splendid rosewood, oak, mahogany and black walnut furniture, being the finest assortment of cabinet furniture sold at public sale this season. The whole will be positively sold to the highest bidders. We would call the attention of persons in want of first-class furniture to this sale. The furniture will be on view this day, and catalogues are now ready. SAMUEL OSGOOD & CO., Auctioneers, No. 61 Nassau-st.

J. & H. BOGERT, Auctioneers.

CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA.—TUESDAY, Oct. 6, at 10 o'clock, at store No. [illegible] Pearl-st., a large and choice stock of all kinds white, granite-edged, dipt and C. C. ware, China, glass and fancy goods. Cash buyers will do well to attend. Goods well packed for shipping.

NOTICE.—SALES OF STOCKS, BONDS AND other securities by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., will take place on TUESDAY, Oct. 6, 1857, at 12 BEFORE 1 O'CLOCK at the Merchants' Exchange. Parties wishing to add to the list will please hand in their Securities before 12 o'clock on Monday. Terms of sale liberal and made known on application. No orders for sales taken except from responsible parties and those who actually hold the securities. Office No. 14 Pine-st., first floor, Bank of Commonwealth.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN—TUESDAY, OCT. 6, [illegible] o'clock P. M., at No. 39 East Baltic-st., Brooklyn, household furniture, carpets, oil-cloths, bedsteads, feather beds, &c., &c.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.—The entire stock recently belonging to Messrs. JAMES DEGRAY & CO., is now ready for examination at the store No. 18 Warren-st., and will be sold for cash. The attention of the trade is requested to this sale. HENRY E. QUINAN, Assignee.

COAL.

EAGLE [illegible] COAL.—FROM the mines of the [illegible] Coal Company. This coal is free from sulphur, and is well adapted for gas, steam, blacksmith and domestic uses. For sale by the single ton or cargo by JAS. W. WILTSE, [illegible]-st., near the Coal Yard. [illegible] Orders may be left with [illegible] at the office of the Company, No. 26 William-st.

COAL.—PURE RED ASH (PEACH ORCHARD) and white ash, from the Lehigh and Broad Mountain mines, at the lowest market rates; also, Liverpool Orrel and Cannel of the first quality. HENRY REEVE, [illegible] Canal and Centre and cor. Jane and West sts.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE power of attorney granted by [illegible] MACKAY for the transfer of the following certificates of stock in the Minnesota Mining Company, say 42 shares, 23 shares, and 60 shares, in all 125 shares, have been revoked, and all persons are cautioned against the negotiation of same, with any persons holding said powers. J. D. MCKENZIE, Assignee. New-York, Oct. 3, 1857.

FINANCIAL.

A. S. LEWIS & [illegible] BANKERS. Late with Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co. [illegible] Buy and sell Foreign and Domestic Exchange, Stocks, Bonds, &c., negotiate Mercantile Paper and Loans. Interest allowed on Deposits. Office—Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s Building, No. [illegible] Nassau-st.

LOAN FOR $500,000 FOR THE DEFICIENCY in the Sinking Fund under Section three, Article seven of the Constitution. The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the Act entitled "An act to provide means to support the Government," passed April 13, 1855, and in accordance with Section three, Article seven of the Constitution, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department, until the 8th day of October next, at 12 o'clock, noon of that day, for a loan of FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund, under Section three, Article seven of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, on the first days of January, April, July and October in each year, and the principal reimbursable [illegible] one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five. It is to be understood that the Commissioners reserve the right to take a less sum, if the offers are not [illegible] in their opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan, not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed, and endorsed "Loan for the Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, Albany. The money will be required to be paid, five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance, fifty per cent. on the [illegible] of October next, and the residue [illegible] on the 22d of October next. Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund, in the Manhattan Company, New-York, or in the New-York State Bank, in the City of Albany. Interest on the loan will commence on the [illegible] day of October next, and the holders of the stock residing in the first and second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State, will receive the interest on the Stock held by them, quarterly, at the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York; and all other Stockholders at the New-York State Bank, in the City of Albany.—Dated Canal Department, Albany, Sept. 22, 1857.

H. R. SELDEN, Lieut. Governor.
LORENZO BURROWS, Comptroller.
JOEL T. HEADLEY, Sec'y of State.
STEPHEN CLARK, Treasurer.
STEPHEN B. CUSHING, Att'y Gen'l.

SECOND INSTALLMENT INCREASED CAPITAL STOCK OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Stockholders are notified that the second installment, 50 per cent. upon the increased capital stock of this institution, will be payable at the Banking-house on the 1st of October proximo. Stockholders who may prefer not to pay the same at that time are at liberty to defer it until the 1st of December next, when they can pay the second and third installments together. A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.

TREVOR & COLGATE—SUCCESSORS TO BEEBEE & CO., have taken the office No. 47 Wall-st., lately occupied by that firm, and are prepared to buy and sell all descriptions of Specie and Bullion on the most liberal terms. TREVOR & COLGATE, No. 47 Wall-st. New-York, Sept. 28, 1857.

JOSEPH H. LADD, STOCK AND BOND BROKER and General Commission Agent, No. 22 Beekman-st., New-York. References—Messrs. Claflin, Mellen & Co., Messrs. Freeland, Squires & Co., Messrs. Bowen, McNamee & Co. Stocks and Bonds purchased, and sold at the Brokers' Board and at private sale. Business Paper negotiated and Dividends collected.

CASH ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE and sale of Stocks and Bonds solicited by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 29 William-st., New-York. REFERENCES—Bank of the Republic, American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Merchants' Bank.

NEW YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD Co., No. 1 Hanover-st.—NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1857.
NOTICE.—THE INTEREST ON THE BONDS OF this Company due this day, will be paid on presentation at this office. W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE EIGHTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY—New-York, Oct. [illegible], 1857.—The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of Three per cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders on demand. JOHN S. HUNT, Treasurer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

BILLS OF THE HUDSON RIVER AND Farmers' Bank of Hudson will be received at par for produce at the Hudson barges, foot of [illegible]-st. HAVILAND, CLARK & CO. W. MILLEN.

WANTED—$10,000 FOR A TERM OF YEARS, ON unincumbered Brooklyn real estate. Address MORTGAGE, at the office of this paper.

BANK NOTICES.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK.—Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been by Hon. CHARLES A. PEABODY, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, appointed Receiver of the property and effects of the Island City Bank, and all creditors of the said Bank are required within thirty days from the 30th day of September, 1857, to exhibit and establish their demands against said Bank before me, at my office, No. 41 Nassau-st., New-York. JOHN F. BUTTERWORTH, Receiver.

OFFICE OF THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF CLYDE.—CLYDE, Oct. 2, 1857.—The undersigned has given notice to the Bank Department to redeem his circulating notes under the provisions of the act authorizing the same; but he will continue the business of banking, exchange and collection at his banking office in Clyde, Wayne Co., N. Y., as heretofore. ISAAC MILLER, Banker.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK—NO. 3 Chambers-st., two doors from Chatham.—Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum will be paid on sums from $5 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All money deposited on or before the 3d day of October will draw interest from the first of October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursday from 5 to 7 P. M. PETER H. TITUS, President. C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS BANK.—NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.—All moneys deposited previous to Oct. 10 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 5 to 7 P. M. ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President. JAS. P. HAIGHT, Sec'y.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—Third-av., corner 9th-st.—Deposits made on or before Oct. 10, will be allowed interest from the 1st of October, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $5 to $500. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock. ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

[illegible], NEW-YORK, Sept. 28, 1857.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of this Bank will be held at their Banking House TUESDAY, the 13th day of October next, between the hours of 10 and 12 P. M. By order of the Board. B. BECK, Cashier.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER OF FOURTEENTH-STREET AND EIGHTH-AVENUE.—All sums not exceeding $1,000, deposited here until the 10th October, will draw interest at 6 per cent. from the 1st; over $1,000, 5 per cent. WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President. J. BRINKERHOFF, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st., near Greenwich. Open daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and from 4 to 7 P. M. Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays. Interest at 6 per cent. on all sums from $1 to $500. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President. V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—3d-av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. I. T. SMITH, Sec.

DIVIDENDS.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY.—I. SEYMOUR, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of North America, has been appointed transfer agent of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, and the Transfer Books of said Company will be closed on the 15th instant, and remain closed till the 21st inst. The matured interest coupons of the bonds of the Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland Railroad Company, Junction Railroad Company, and the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company will be paid at the Bank of North America from and after the 21st instant. The present offices of the Company, No. 18 William-st., are for rent. By order of the Board. J. B. WARING, President. NEW-YORK, Sept. 8, 1857.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD Co., No. 1 Hanover-st., NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1857.
NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.—THE DIVIDEND declared by this Company, February 2, 1857, of 3 per cent. on the capital stock, will be paid to stockholders on demand at this office. WM. BEMENT, Treas.

OFFICE FULTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 40 Wall-st., Oct. 1, 1857.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of [illegible] per cent. payable on demand. JAMES M. RANKIN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of Brooklyn have declared a semi-annual dividend of [illegible] per share, payable on demand. HORATIO DORR, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

BRITISH COMMERCIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. [illegible] ACCUMULATED CAPITAL. No. 65 Wall-st. This Company has been [illegible] years in successful operation, and has paid to the families of the insured $4,000,000. No extra charge for crossing the Atlantic. Residence [illegible] taken. Last bonus to policy holders was 35 per cent. Application may be made by mail. Insurance can be made, payable on the party's reaching the ages of 50 or 60. GEO. M. KNEVITT, Actuary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED a copartnership under the firm of WHITING & CO., for the manufacturing and jobbing of paper hangings, at Nos. 271, 273, 275 and 277 West [illegible]. F. H. N. WHITING. GEORGE E. STEELE. ROBERT E. KING.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF SUTPHEN & WHITING has been dissolved. Either of the undersigned are authorized to sign the name of the firm in liquidation. TEN EYCK SUTPHEN. F. H. N. WHITING. NEW-YORK, Oct. 5, 1857.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are the ATLANTIC, [illegible] BALTIC, [illegible] ADRIATIC [illegible]. These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $325. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk-heads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

[illegible]

For freight or passage, apply to EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool. STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London. B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $130
Second Cabin Passage 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $110
Second Cabin Passage 60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. | CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. | AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. | NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. | EUROPA, Capt. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

ASIA, Lott, leaves N. York, Wednesday, Sept. 16.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 23.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York, Wednesday, Sept. 30.
CANADA, Shannon, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 7.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York, Wednesday, Oct. 14.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 21.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

CROSKEY & CO. LIGNE DE STEAMERS ENTRE NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, LONDRES ET BRÊME.

LES SUPERBES STEAMERS ANGLAIS:
QUEEN of the SOUTH, Capitaine Beal, 3,381 tonneaux.
INDIANA .... Capitaine Baker, 2,384 tonneaux.
ARGO .... Capitaine Benson, 2,315 tonneaux.
JASON .... Capitaine Britton, 2,967 tonneaux.

Appartenant à la EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN STEAM SHIPPING COMPANY OF LONDON AND SOUTHAMPTON, partiront de New-York de mercredi en mercredi, tous les 15 jours pour Londres et Brême, touchant à Southampton [illegible] les passagers et la malle d'Angleterre et de France. Ils s'arrêtent au Jour à Londres et de là à Brême. Au retour, ils partent le samedi, tous les 15 jours de BRÊME pour NEW-YORK, ne touchant qu'à Southampton. [illegible] plus confortables. Ils n'ont acheté qu'un certain nombre de passagers de 2me classe. Chaque steamer porte un médecin. Le fret pour Londres ne coûte guère plus que par un voilier. Prix de passage, 1re cabine, $90; 2d cabine, $60; entrepont, $30. ARGO partira de New-York Oct. 14, le JASON Oct. 28. Pour fret ou passage s'adresser à C. H. SAND, No. 11 South William-st.

GREAT REDUCTION ON FARE TO EUROPE.
First Cabin .... $80 | Second Cabin $50
In the first-class paddle-wheel steamship ARIEL, 2,000 tons, C. D. LUDLOW, Commander, and NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, P. E. LEFEVRE, to sail from pier No. 3 North River, at noon precisely, carrying the United States Mails, viz.:

Leave New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton.	Southampton for New-York.
Ariel	Saturday, Oct. 3	Weds'day, Nov. 4.
N. Star, Sat'y, Oct. 31	Saturday, Nov. 28	Weds'day, Dec. 30.

These steamers touch at Havre. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For passage or freight apply to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FARE REDUCED TO SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The magnificent steamship VANDERBILT, EDWARD HIGGINS commander, 5,268 tons, will sail

From NEW-YORK for SOUTHAMPTON & HAVRE.	From SOUTHAMPTON and HAVRE for NEW-YORK.
Saturday .... Oct. 24	Saturday .... Nov. 14
Saturday .... Dec. 5	Saturday .... Dec. 26

PRICE OF PASSAGE—First cabin, $100; second cabin, $50. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For freight or passage apply to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York. Letters for England and Europe, prepaid, 25 cents each half ounce, (by inclosure of postage stamps if from other cities,) will be received at No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York, up to 11½ o'clock on the morning of sailing.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer FULTON, Captain J. A. WOTTON, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mail and passengers, on SATURDAY, Oct. 17, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin .... $130 | Second Cabin $75

This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below." No freight will be taken after Thursday, Oct. 15. For freight or passage, apply to [illegible] DUNHAM, Agent, No. 7 Broadway. [illegible] The ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Nov. 14.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.—EDINBURGH, 2,500 tons, WILLIAM CUMMING, Commander; NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander; GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander. The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing these new and powerful steamers from New-York to Glasgow direct, as follows:

[illegible]

First-class, $75; third class found with cooked provisions, $30. An experienced surgeon attached to each steamer. For freight or passage apply to JAMES RAEBURN, Agent, No. 17 Broadway. New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR CHARLESTON AND FLORIDA—SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The splendid steamship COLUMBIA, Captain M. BERRY, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. For freight, apply on board, where all bills of lading will be signed, and for passage, at the office of SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The magnificent and fast-going steamship NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, will succeed and leave on SATURDAY, Oct. 10. The favorite steamer CAROLINA makes regular trips to Florida, connecting with the steamers from New-York, and leaving Charleston every TUESDAY. Through tickets to Jacksonville, $31; to Palatka, $[illegible].

FOR NORFOLK AND PETERSBURG.—The United States mail steamship ROANOKE, Capt. THOMAS SKINNER, will leave for the above places on WEDNESDAY, 7th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk the next afternoon, and at Petersburg the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed direct by the great Southern mail line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Those for Richmond will arrive at their destination early on Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

BUCK SHOT, DROP SHOT AND BAR LEAD.—Our tower being now in full operation, we are enabled to furnish the above articles in any quantity. We call especial attention to the quality and extra sizes of our manufacture. We warrant the contents of the bags to be the same as the numbers shown, equal to the best, and superior to any offered in this market. TATHAM & BROTHERS, No. 82 Beekman-st.

CUT NAILS AND SPIKES, CLINCH NAILS, Horse-shoe Iron, Nail Rods, &c., made of superior charcoal iron, at the Saluda Iron Works, for sale by the agent of the manufacturers, MERRITT TRIMBLE, No. 38 Broad-st. Parcels for the West can be delivered at Rouse's Point, Troy or Albany.

STATIONERY.

WILLIAM R. HAWS—(BRANCH OF R. C. ROOT, ANTHONY & CO.) stationer, and blank-book manufacturer, No. [illegible] Canal-st., corner of Thompson. Every description of account books, for banks, insurance, and other offices and merchants, ruled and bound to any pattern. Engraving, lithographing and printing executed in a superior manner, and with dispatch. A full assortment of staple and fancy stationery.

BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, JOB PRINTING, AT NO. 46 MAIDEN-LANE.—City and country trade supplied, largest assortment of Stationery, Paper and Account Books. Our Printing Office and Bindery, complete with new type, steam power, &c., enable us to execute work at low prices. Orders solicited. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers and Printers, No. 46 Maiden-lane.

LAND WARRANTS.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED BY TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, NO. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK. Orders promptly attended. Warrants always on hand.

U. S. PASSPORTS INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELERS.—Issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner of all the States, No. [illegible] Wall-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured.

RAILROADS.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE. To Chicago and all points West and Southwest, via Suspension Bridge and Buffalo. GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD. Office No. 173 Broadway, New-York. Corner of Courtlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE. MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York. JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Monday, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk. Buffalo Express, at 6 A. M., for Buffalo. Mail, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Suffern's and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. [illegible] Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Buffalo, every day. These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Wednesday, June 3, 1857—Trains leave depot corner of White and Centre sts. 9:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, connecting at Croton Falls with line of stages for Lake Mahopac, at Pawling's and Dover Plains for Danbury; at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad for Albany, Troy, Saratoga and the West. 2:30 P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations. 3:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations. 6:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations. FROM TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET STATION. 7:45 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations. 11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations. 11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations. 2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations. 5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations. 6 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations. WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing May 18, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 5 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Courtlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:30 and 5 P. M. Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 12 M. only. JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, via JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.; $3. 12 M., $2.25, stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M. J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent. No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY [illegible], 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5:15 P. M.; Albany passenger trains, 9 A. M. [illegible] and 3½ P. M.; for Sing Sing 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 1 and 8 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5½ P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passenger trains at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:35, 8:45, and 10:40 A. M., and 4½ P. M., and Albany at 4:45, 9, and 10:55 A. M., and 4:40 P. M. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by Steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point, through in 40 minutes. Fare 15 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

GRAND DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING. THE DEMOCRACY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, And all others opposed to the present State Administration, are respectfully invited to meet with the YOUNG MEN'S DEMOCRATIC UNION CLUB, AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, ON TUESDAY EVENING, OCT. 6, At 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of inaugurating the Fall Campaign and ratifying the nominations of the Democratic State Convention. The following distinguished gentlemen will positively address the meeting:

Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson,
Hon. Horatio Seymour,
Thomas Francis Meagher, Esq.,
James T. Brady, Esq.,
Theodore E. Tomlinson, Esq.,
Hon. John Thomson Mason, Baltimore.
Hon. John Kelly,
Hon. Daniel E. Sickles,
Hon. William B. Maclay,
Hon. John Cochrane,
[illegible] Ward,
[illegible] Clark.

A full military band will perform during the evening, and all parts of the Academy of Music will be thrown open to the public on this occasion. The members of the various Democratic organizations of the City of New-York are respectfully invited to join with the Club on the above evening.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.
A. B. Sullivan, | Theodore J. Fonda,
L. F. Harrison, | Douglas Taylor,
H. P. Carr, | [illegible] Adams,
F. H. Churchill, | A. R. Herrick,
[illegible] Fagan, | Jacob Windmuller,
C. L. Van Zandt, | Henry Liebenau.
S. W. Cone,

STEPHEN D. DILLAYE, President.
JOHN E. WHITE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DORCHESTER MANUFACTURING Co., NEW-YORK, Oct. 2, 1857.
AN ELECTION FOR TRUSTEES OF THE Dorchester Manufacturing Company will be held on MONDAY, Oct. 12, inst., at their office No. 12 Park-place. The polls will be open from 3 to 5 o'clock P. M. E. C. KING, Secretary. A. G. BOGERT, President. P. S.—An adjourned meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the same place and day at 5 o'clock P. M. E. C. KING, Secretary.

FIFTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A regular meeting of this Association will be held at the Fifth Ward Hotel on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 5, at 8 o'clock. Hereafter this Association will hold their meetings every Monday evening until after election. JOHN A. KENNEDY, President. JOHN CONTRELL, A. C. BEEKMAN, Secretaries.

VETERAN CORPS OF THE WAR OF 1812.—The regular meeting of this corps will be held at Head-Quarters, No. 62 Dispenard-st., on MONDAY, the 5th inst., at 7½ P. M. Punctual attendance is requested, as business of importance will be attended to. WM. CORBIERE, Sec'y. A. W. JONES, Vice-Pres't.

SIXTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular meeting, MONDAY, Oct. 5, at 7½ P. M., at Chelsea Hall, corner 8th-av. and 18th-st. Regular meetings are held on first and third Mondays of each month. DAVID R. JAQUES, President. G. H. MACKAY, Secretary.

THE XXIId WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will hold a public meeting at Gurney's Hall, northwest corner 50th-st. and Broadway, THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. RICHARD SCOTT, President. WM. T. GRAFF and WM. J. O'BRIEN, Secretaries.

THE NEW-YORK HORTICULTURAL Society will hold a regular monthly meeting, at its rooms, No. 2 Clinton Hall, on MONDAY EVENING, 5th inst., at 8 o'clock. JOHN GROSHON, President. GEORGE H. HANSELL, Secretary.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES. No. 806 Broadway, New-York. No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn. New-York classes on Wednesdays and Saturdays. Brooklyn classes on Mondays and Thursdays, or Tuesdays and Fridays. Weekly assemblies for ladies and gentlemen at both establishments, for practice in the Lanciers quadrille, German cotillon and all other dances. Monthly soirees for children's parents. Mr. Dodworth, finding from the past two years' experience that his instructions in the Lanciers and [illegible] quadrille were of great service in developing [illegible] will continue the practice of these and other graceful studies. Among other novelties procured while on a tour of observation through France, Germany and England, will be introduced the Mazurka in ten figures adopted for the coming season by the association of teachers in Paris. For circulars of terms, &c., apply at either of the academies.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES—NO. [illegible] West 14th-st., New-York, and No. 122 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.—Mme. DURREUIL FERRERO and EDWARD FERRERO respectfully announce that they will open their Academies on the following days: New-York on the [illegible] of October, and Brooklyn on the 13th of October, at [illegible] P. M. The following new dances, now in vogue on the Continent, will be introduced during the first quarter: Les Lanciers, La Hongroise, L'Écossaise, Polka, L'Eclair and the Minuet de la Cour. Gentlemen's Evening Class commencing Oct. 12. N. B.—Pupils can join at any time, the quarter commencing the day of entry. Circulars at the Academies.

W. WHALE & DAUGHTER'S DANCING classes will commence at Nos. 63 and 65 6th-av., New-York, on Tuesday, Oct. 13, and at Gothic Hall, Nos. [illegible] Adams-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, Oct. 12. For particulars see circulars, to be had as above. Private lessons given at No. 63 6th-av., New-York.

MEDICAL.

CLOVE ANODYNE TOOTHACHE REMEDY. [illegible] relieved by this delightful remedy [illegible] [illegible] by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York. Price 25 cents per bottle.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU! HELMBOLD'S Extract Buchu cures Gravel. HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Diseases of the Bladder. HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Diseases of the Kidneys. HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Dropsy. HELMBOLD'S Extract of "Buchu" for general weakness. HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from exposure. HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising [illegible]. HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from imprudence. HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate diseases. HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is adapted to male and female.

[illegible]

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU. For weakness and debility, nervous, and removes all the symptoms, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

If you are suffering with any of the above distressing ailments, procure the remedy at once. Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character will accompany the medicine. Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address. Address, letters H. T. HELMBOLD, No. 52 South 10th-st., Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia. Agents—A. B. & D. SANDS, Broadway; F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st.; C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, New-York; and of all druggists and dealers throughout the United States, Canada and the British Provinces. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S. [illegible] guaranteed.

PROTECTION AGAINST COUNTERFEITS.—The currency which has been obtained as [illegible] is impossible that spurious fabrications should be palmed upon the public. [illegible] it has become the necessity of guarding against base imitations of popular specifics, well known to effect the [illegible] [illegible] No. 187 Prince-st., New-York, deems it absolutely necessary that it [illegible] be thus publicly [illegible] the only individual especially appointed by the Patentees of the TRIESEMAR in London, Paris and Vienna, to establish their renowned remedies throughout America. He is regularly in correspondence with them, and therefore made acquainted, as fast as steam can waft the information across the Atlantic, with every important discovery in the healing art. None are genuine unless the engraving of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Vienna are fixed upon each wrapper, and around each case. Observe that the genuine Triesemar, Nos. 1, 2, 3, are of that nature that it is impossible to render them at a lower price than $3, $5 and $7. They can only be obtained, wholesale and retail, from Dr. BARROW, No. 187 Prince-st., New-York, and from the following authorized Agents: Charles H. Ring, Broadway, New-York; [illegible] Philadelphia; [illegible] Boston; Seth S. Hance, Baltimore; [illegible] W. W. Prescott, New Haven; Storms & Nichols, New London; Talcott & Fuller, Hartford; [illegible] Springfield; [illegible] Hazard, Providence; [illegible] Lowell; J. C. Wallace, Lawrence; [illegible] Portland, Me.; [illegible] Rollins, Concord, Me., and from no other establishment until further notice. Mr. BARROW will not be responsible, after this public notice, if any injurious effects should arise from taking dangerous and base imitations.

RICORD'S, VELPEAU'S, CIVIALE'S, ACTON'S, CURLING'S, and the Venereal Hospital Practice, in Paris and London, by Dr. LARMONT. As some persons afflicted with Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Primary and Constitutional Syphilis, Nervous Debility, Seminal Emissions, Impotency, &c., may not be aware of the fact, he takes this medium of informing them that he is the only graduate in this City who is exclusively treating, and curing these diseases, and whose long connection with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, curing the oldest and most severe cases, at No. 62 Mercer-st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from [illegible] A. M. till [illegible] P. M. The Doctor's MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, nearly 400 pages, 100 picture illustrations, is $1. It gives all the advertised medicines. It should be seen by the afflicted, before adopting any treatment, as it fully exposes the charlatans infesting this and other cities. We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—Courrier des Etats Unis; Staats Zeitung; Day Book, &c.

DR. WATSON'S NEW WORK.—THE CAUSE AND CURE.—A complete practical treatise on spermatorrhœa and premature exhaustion, with local debility, induced by early indiscretion, excess, or other causes, in which the nature and effects of this insidious malady, together with the treatment, are explained. Illustrated by numerous anatomical plates and drawings. With a supplement on gonorrhœa, [illegible] Price $1. To be had of the author, who may be consulted confidentially, at No. 15 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—DR. WATSON, [illegible] a long series of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Watson is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning, until 10 at night, at his consulting rooms and residence, No. 15 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway. The consulting rooms are separate. WM. WATSON, M. D., Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—DR. COBBETT may be consulted [illegible] confidence on delicate diseases at his long-established office No. 19 Duane-st. [illegible] over 20 years, and [illegible] [illegible] office as member of the College of Surgeons, London, and the University of New-York. Charges moderate.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CAN BE HAD at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., and no where else; all others are nefarious counterfeits of this, the most valuable discovery of medical science, it being the only thing on earth that will really cure and root out of the human system the [illegible] virus of the venereal disease. $1 per vial. Beware of a handbill stating Dr. HUNTER has removed. It's a deception.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

T. H. CHAMBERS, PIANO MANUFACTURER. Nos. 8 and 10 Bible House, Astor place, corner 8th-st. and 4th-av. [Formerly DUBOIS & STODART and DUBOIS, BACON & CHAMBERS.] The oldest establishment, and a reliable place to purchase.

A SPLENDID CARVED ROSEWOOD piano-forte for sale, full 7-octave, rich carved legs, grand diagonal bar and brace, rich and brilliant tone, made by celebrated makers, two years warranty from January last, is nearly new, and cost $500 and will be sold for $310. This piano is really a gem, and is magnificently inlaid with pearls, and to any one wanting a splendid instrument this is a great bargain. Apply at No. 246 Degraw-st., near Court, South Brooklyn, for three days.

A FAMILY IN BROOKLYN HAVING A superb four round cornered 7-octave rosewood piano, which cost $500, would sell it at a great sacrifice; piano is nearly new, having been used a short time; rich tone, city made, with two years' warrantee. Price for piano and stool only $275. Apply at No. 18 Washington-st., near Front, Brooklyn, one minute's walk from Fulton or Catharine ferry, from 7 A. M. till 7 P. M., for three days.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND MUSIC AT REDUCED PRICES.—The large and popular WATERS' Catalogue of Music will be sold at reduced prices during this month. Also, new and second-hand Pianos and Melodeons at lower prices than ever before offered in this market, at the WATERS' Piano and Music Rooms, No. 333 Broadway. Pianos and Melodeons for rent, and rent allowed on purchase, for sale on monthly payments. Pianos tuned and repaired.

GOLD MEDAL PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-sts., near Broadway, New-York, manufacturers of Grand and Square Pianos, with Patent Repetition Action, have taken the First Premium over those of the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Among the judges were GOTTSCHALK, MASON and WOLLENHAUPT. Warranted fully for three years. Prices moderate.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

GOBELLER & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE ACTION PIANO-FORTES, No. [illegible] Broome-st., one block east of Broadway, New-York. We would invite the attention of amateurs and artists to the inspection of our unrivaled stock of PIANO-FORTES, which for tone and durability of workmanship have not been surpassed by any in this country.

HAINES BROTHERS' CELEBRATED PIANO-FORTES.—To let or for sale on installments, at their Manufactory, Nos. 326, 328, and 330 2d-av., corner 21st-st., NEW-YORK, by J. B. FELTON, &c. Several Pianos that have been used and warranted in perfect order, for sale low.

A SACRIFICE FOR CASH—PRICE $[illegible], splendid rosewood piano-forte, 6¾ octaves, cost $[illegible], is nearly new, made by well-known City makers, has large round corners, splendid tone. Must be sold, as the owner wants the money. Call at No. 136 [illegible]-av., between [illegible] and [illegible] sts.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

MAGNIFICENT, GRAND DIAGONAL [illegible] [illegible] made by one of the best makers and warranted, been used a few months, will be sold for $[illegible]. Can be seen No. [illegible] 9th-st. [illegible]

L. A. BENJAMIN OFFERS A LARGE ASSORTMENT of new and second-hand piano-fortes, of the best City and Boston makers, for sale and to let at low prices at No. [illegible] Bowery. Open every evening.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY [illegible] COMPANY against [illegible] [illegible] ANDREW J. SMITH, Plaintiff's Attorney. [illegible] The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the [illegible] day of August, 1857 [illegible]

SUPREME COURT—KINGS COUNTY.—[illegible] SCHALK & FRITH against CHARLES [illegible] WILLIAM A. MARTIN [illegible] [illegible] Burkee.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated July 22, 1857. [illegible] DEWITT, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, No. 60 Nassau-st. The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of Kings County on [illegible] 1857. C. F. & J. DEWITT, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT—KINGS COUNTY—EDWARD C. BUEL against JOHN [illegible] and [illegible] NAH, his wife, Edward McGee, John McGee, Thomas [illegible] McChesney, [illegible] Cromwell, Sarah Gray, Michael Burke, and George E. Fairchild.—Summons for relief.—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office No. [illegible] street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Aug. [illegible], 1857. BLANKE, OAKEY & CROWELL, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE [illegible] BANK.—The undersigned hereby gives notice, that he has been appointed by the Supreme Court of this State, Receiver of the property and effects of the [illegible] BANK, a banking institution located and doing business at New-Paltz, in the County of Ulster [illegible] [illegible] October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon [illegible] Poughkeepsie, Sept. 19, 1857. JOHN S. [illegible], Receiver of the [illegible] Bank.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—RANDALL W. MAIN and JESSE M. BAKER against JAMES GABORNE and ROBERT ROBERTS.—Summons for money demand on contract. To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at his office, No. [illegible] street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of six hundred and seventy-eight dollars and sixty-nine cents, with interest from the [illegible] day of [illegible], besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, [illegible], 1857. A. V. VAN DUZER, Plaintiff's Attorney. The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the [illegible] of October, 1857.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—LOUISA [illegible] against [illegible]—Summons for relief.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office in the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 5 Tryon Buildings, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Sept. 28, 1857. JONAS B. PHILLIPS, Plaintiff's Attorney. The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York Sept. 28, 1857. JONAS B. PHILLIPS.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—HENRY [illegible] against ELIZABETH SOMERTEE.—Summons for relief.—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the Clerk's office of the County of New-York, at the City Hall, on the [illegible] day of September, 1857, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 76 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Sept. [illegible], 1857. [illegible] & DONOHUE, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER R. SIMMONS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of J. S. CARPENTIER, No. [illegible] Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of January next.—Dated New-York, July [illegible], 1857. PHILIP C. SIMMONS, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AMY HAUXHURST, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of W. H. Parsons & Co., commission merchants, No. 15 Beekman-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the third day of March next.—Dated New-York, August 28, 1857. DANIEL GRIFFIN, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT E. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN SCHENCK SUYDAM, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators, at the residence of John Schenck, No. [illegible] Remsen-street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 20th day of November next.—Dated, May 23, 1857.

ANN SUYDAM, JOHN SCHENCK, } Administrators.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT E. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against FRANCES ROBINSON, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at his office, No. [illegible] Beaver-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of October next.—Dated April 2, 1857. FREDERICK WOOD, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANDREW R. NORWOOD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to CARLISLE NORWOOD, at his office, No. 31 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of December next.—Dated New-York, June 3, 1857.

CARLISLE NORWOOD, ANDREW G. NORWOOD, } Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN BRISTED, late of Bristol, in the State of Rhode Island, clergyman, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office No. 34 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of December next.—Dated New-York, June 20, 1857. WILLIAM E. SEDGWICK, Administrator with the will annexed.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MINER C. [illegible], late of the City of New-York, Contractor, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 242 Fifth-avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 29th day of October next.—Dated New-York, April 26, 1857. GEORGE LAW, Executor.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A FINE GRAY HORSE, EIGHT years old, warranted sound and kind in single or double harness; well suited for a doctor or any other business, and is a first-rate saddle horse. Will be sold cheap. Apply at the factory cor. Fulton and Carlton avs., Brooklyn.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Oct. 3.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD.

[illegible]

Erie	17¾	@14½	@[illegible]
Reading	45½	@35¼	@[illegible]
Michigan Southern	19	@16	@[illegible]
Michigan Central	65	@50	@[illegible]
Illinois Central	96¾	@87	@[illegible]
Rock Island	71	@55½	@[illegible]
Galena	74	@65	@[illegible]
Pittsburg	16	@10	@[illegible]
La Crosse	12¾	@ 7	@ 1
Panama	82	@76	@[illegible]
Milwaukee	36¾	@ 25	@[illegible]
Pennsylvania Coal	71	@65½	@[illegible]
Delaware	106¾	@102	@[illegible]
Toledo	35½	@22½	@[illegible]

There were even lower sales on Saturday morning than the outside figures in the above [illegible] represent, say, New-York Central as low as [illegible] ₩ cent.; Erie, 8¼; Reading, 24; Illinois Central, 7[illegible]; Rock Island, 56; Pennsylvania Coal, 50; and Milwaukee, 13¼. This was under the first announcement of the failure of CLARK, DODGE & Co., and the influence of the telegraphic news of the protest of some of the acceptances of the Reading Road at Philadelphia. It was found after the adjournment of the first Board that money matters were shaping a little more favorably, and that many of the cheap sales had ventured on short account. Indeed, this was probably the case with Reading, to a considerable extent, on Friday. The consequence was an immediate advance, which on part of the cash deliveries of the day amounted, in some instances, to 5 ₩ cent. on the morning sales. The established depreciation of the week, however—it will be noticed—is the worst of any six days since the pressure set in; and, besides extending over the ordinary share list, as above, was seriously felt on City Bank Stocks, State Stocks and Railway Bonds. The only qualification to the report is, that something like a turning point seemed to be reached on Saturday afternoon.

The suspension of the Stock and Domestic Exchange firm of E. W. CLARK, DODGE & Co. was announced early on Saturday forenoon, and although the event was feared by their immediate friends for some days previous, it created a painful sensation on the Street, where the prominent and hitherto considered wealthy position of the firm, in their line of business, was so long acknowledged. The immediate blow which is understood to have caused the suspension, was in the shape of large advances to the Boston branch of the house, in the expectation (not given over until Friday) of carrying Messrs. JOSEPH W. CLARK & Co., of that city, through the pressure. The St. Louis branch had reduced their liabilities in that city to a low point, and had not suspended at the date of the last dispatch received on Saturday. The Philadelphia house of E. W. CLARK & Co., the original projector of the New-York and St. Louis organization, have no paper out, and the telegraph announces that they will continue their business. The senior member of that firm deceased last year, leaving an estate to his widow and eight children, of $800,000. Two of his sons continued in the business in Philadelphia. The firm here have issued the following circular to their correspondents:

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Oct. 3, 1857.

It becomes our painful duty to notify you that, being unable to meet our engagements, we were forced to suspend payment to-day. All remittances received by us to-day have been handed to the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, who will pay drafts to the extent of the money received. All collections received from Correspondents will likewise be handed to the above Bank for account of the owners. All collections on hand, or forwarded by us for returns, will be ordered into the hands of the owners or otherwise, as may be desired, and returns for said collections will be paid over to the proper parties on receipt.

E. W. CLARK, DODGE & CO.

The Michigan Central property stands in a present cost of $13,554,000, of which $7,554,000 is in debt, and $6,000,000 in Stock. Of the debt, funded, $855,000 falls due between the 1st of November, 1857, and the first of July, 1858. The unfunded debt included in the total, is $1,789,000. The management propose, through a recent circular, to provide for these two items by an 8 ₩ cent. mortgage, 25 years to run, for $2,000,000, and the net earnings of the road for the ensuing ten months, reckoned at $535,000.

Contrary to the first announcement of the failure of POWELL, RAMSDELL & Co., of Newburg, the event has carried down the Powell Bank of that city. The following appears in the Newburg *News* of Saturday:

"We have received from the President the following notice in regard to the Powell Bank. It is proper to say that the securities cover all demands by depositors three dollars to one, and the bills are amply secured by State stocks and other sound securities deposited at the Bank Department in Albany. People holding the bills should not sacrifice a dollar upon them, as they are amply secured, and our traders are taking them freely in trade. A little time will of course be necessary to arrange matters, but it is certain to be all right in a short period. The Highland Bank and Bank of Newburg, as usual, are taking the bills on deposit.

"The Powell Bank will discontinue business from this date. Its affairs will be wound up with as little delay as possible. Bill-holders and Depositors need have no apprehensions that they will not be paid in full.

"The Capital of the Bank, $175,000, is unimpaired, besides which there is a surplus of about $140,000.

HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

Oct. 3, 1857.

The report that the State Bank at New-Brunswick, New-Jersey, had suspended, we are requested to say, is entirely unfounded. It probably originated from the fact of the suspension of the Bank of New-Jersey, at the same place. "The State Bank at New-Brunswick (says our informant) is one one of the strongest in the country—has always redeemed its bills both in this City and in Philadelphia. Its bills are now redeemed by the Bank of the Commonwealth."

We understand that the Bank of British North America, through its agency in this City, has ordered Gold from London on the present low exchange to the amount of £100,000.

The protest on some of the bills of the Reading Road on Friday will probably be remedied as soon as the exchanges with England are restored to some order. The Company have credits on London, which they found it utterly impossible to use last week. In any event, they will not stop business on the line, nor can they, by summary process, be forced to an assignment, the law of Pennsylvania affording protection against such cases. Such is the information derived from a well-advised private letter from Philadelphia.

MONDAY, Oct. 5—A. M.

The California mail and treasure packet of Sept. 5 arrived yesterday morning. Her treasure list is $1,265,734 for New-York. The previous packet of Aug. 20 had only $1,219,000 for New-York, *lost in the Central America—being nearly four hundred thousand dollars less than generally reported.* It will be remembered that the mail and manifest of the unfortunate steamer were lost with the gold, so that the sum was left to vague report or conjecture. The steamer on the other side left San Francisco on the 20th August with $1,[illegible], of which $576,000 was for England and the South Pacific. The difference to the underwriters is equal to one-fourth their apprehended loss. The present arrival, if not as large as could be wished just now, is qualified by this unexpected piece of good luck. It is also accompanied by satisfactory accounts from the mines, a fair degree of business in the San Francisco markets, splendid [illegible] and other crops throughout the State, *and the popular verdict of the people in favor of assuming the public debt.* The news altogether is interesting, and ample extracts from our California exchange papers and letters will be found on another page.

The sixth week of the pressure closed on Saturday with the heavy mercantile payments of the 4th October. These were met with a degree of punctuality which could not have been calculated upon, in advance, after the catalogue of financial disasters here and all over the country since the 24th August. The fresh failures were not numerous, and the principal adverse event of the day, the suspension of Messrs. E. W. CLARK, DODGE & Co., was known so early in the forenoon, and the cause so disconnected from the general obligations maturing at bank, that before 2 o'clock *a very manifest improvement* in financial affairs was felt on the Street. The Stock Exchange, agitated on the opening call of the list, recovered 2@3 ₩ cent., and in the Discount offices there was a partial demand for prime paper, which could not be sold on Friday. The improvement, however, must be called so only by comparison with the bad state of things and worse apprehensions of the few previous days. The payments at bank came hard upon the merchants, and they were met only by great sacrifices and the timely assistance of the banks and some of the importing houses. But met they were, with few exceptions, and the fact argues good for the new week. Forbearance, mutual assistance and a perfect accord among the banks, will accomplish wonders to carry the engagements for October through, and but for the entanglement of the exchanges, both foreign and interior, we should have but little to dread. On this point little or no relief was felt. The banks do not—possibly cannot—meet the difficulty, and the private bankers have not the ability. Those in the foreign trade are soon filled up with bills at par to 102½ on England, and 5.45 to 5.30 on France, in the absence of demand for their own bills from the importers and the backwardness in the settlement of credits. These last are always an important point in the exchange movement. The credits opened for purchases in India, South America, Manchester, Sheffield, Paris, Lyons, &c., are enormous. The drafts are first made on London, and the settlements are made here in anticipation of their maturity. The private capital employed in Wall-street in the domestic exchanges, even with the important aid of the Metropolitan and American Exchange Banks in taking care of the New-York State, New-England and most of the Jersey circulation sent into the City, is wholly inadequate to the business offering south of Baltimore and west of Albany. It would seem reasonable, therefore, that some of the large banks should come to the help of a trouble which daily reaches the Produce market in a most aggravating form, and threatens a serious stoppage of collections from the South and West through a month of heavy payments here. The sales of paper on Saturday, to which we refer above, were made at 3 ₩ cent. a month. This may be called the minimum rate at the close of the week. The private lenders probably had large receipts on Saturday paid to their account in bank, and it is not unlikely they will buy more freely to-day. Only two dry-goods' firms, not previously reported in difficulty, stopped payment—Messrs. ELY, BOWEN & MCCONNELL, and GAGE, DATER & SLOAN—and no grocery firm of importance.

The arrival of the California shipment will give the Banks to-day over $1,250,000 in Gold, in addition to their average on the weekly statement of this afternoon. This statement may not vary materially from the previous average of $13,327,000. The demand in this City for Coin throughout the week was in the aggregate quite large, and from every near point where the country Banks continue to pay specie. But, on the other hand, the Sub-Treasury paid out, over and above its receipts, $2,029,536, of which $400,000 was sent to the Mint at Philadelphia, and the remainder paid into Bank or to the Savings Institutions. The Sub-Treasury balance stood on Saturday afternoon $7,748,267, against $9,777,805 at the close of the preceding week. The Export of Gold for the week (mostly Spanish coin) was $422,000, against $1,114,000 same week last year. The Import of Foreign Merchandise during the week, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, was $2,596,051, against $2,550,292 same week last season. The Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods amounted to $1,027,249, against $1,309,390 same week last year. As we expect to be able in a day or two to present the official Custom-House returns of the Foreign Trade of the Port for the month of September, we omit our usual comparison by weeks this morning.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

		Sept. 26.	Oct. 3.
[illegible]	New-York Central	[illegible]	[illegible]

Telegraphic Reports of the Financial Troubles.

CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Saturday, Oct. 3—1 P. M.

There is nothing new in financial matters. The merchants have generally been able to pay their notes to-day, and there has been less drawing of funds from the Banks. Altogether the feeling seems better than yesterday.

The money market has been stringent, but by a spirit of accommodation and aid from the banks, the merchants have stood the test, though there are a few failures to report. The only ones of note, however, are S. FROTHINGHAM, JR., & Co., commission dry goods merchants, and SWEETSER, GOOKIN & Co., dry goods jobbers—both large concerns—and J. W. CLARK & Co., bankers. Bank stock is selling low. Many of our merchants took up their notes to-day falling due on Monday.

There are reports reflecting upon other concerns, and a few minor failures are noted.

The workmen of Messrs. CHICKERING & Co., piano-forte makers, held a meeting to-day, and voted that they were able and willing to go without their weekly pay until matters eased up.

Messrs. J. W. CLARK & Co., Bankers, suspended payment this morning.

CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Oct. 3.

This is a blue day for stocks. There were no sales of Reading—ten was bid. The Pennsylvania Bank will not go into line until Monday next.

The papers announce that the Reading Railroad Company was unable to meet their payments yesterday, and suffered their notes to be protested.

Messrs. E. W. CLARK & Co. announced that the suspension of CLARK, DODGE & Co. will not interfere with their business. The house is going on as usual.

CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG, Saturday, Oct. 3.

A meeting of business men was held at the Merchants' Exchange this afternoon, to consider the money crisis with reference to the action of the Legislature. Resolutions were passed, in substance as follows: That the suspension of our banks was caused solely by financial disasters in other parts of the country, and was dictated by a sense of duty to business men; that the banks being solvent, and managed with undoubted prudence and forethought, we recommend a remission of the penalties, and that the period for resumption be fixed as soon as possible, limiting bank dividends to 3 per cent. per annum, and the contingent fund to not over twenty per cent. of the capital stock—the surplus to inure to the State.

CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Oct. 3.

This day was greatly dreaded here, for it was feared it would bring with it several failures and suspensions. A good deal of third and fourth-class paper went to protest, but none of second or first-class houses. All are surprised and delighted with the result.

The result of the day in money matters has been far more favorable than was expected. There has been no important failures. A good deal of third and fourth-class paper was protested, but none of first and second-class houses. The entire business community are surprised at the result, as a large number of failures were feared.

THE RHODE ISLAND CENTRAL BANK.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Saturday, Oct. 3.

The Rhode Island Central Bank was temporarily enjoined to-day, on application of the Bank Commissioners. Its assets are believed to be considerably above its liabilities.

SUSPENSION IN ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Oct. 3.

Messrs. CHOTEAU, HARRISON & VALLE, iron merchants, suspended yesterday. Over 800 persons are thereby thrown out of employment. This firm own the Iron Mountain.

REDEMPTION OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 3.

The mail brought this morning $650,000 of public debt for redemption, for which drafts were immediately issued on the Sub-Treasury in New-York.

The Boston Meeting.

SPEECHES AND RESOLUTIONS OF THE BOSTON MERCHANTS.

A very large meeting of the business men of Boston was held on Friday at the Merchants' Exchange to consider the financial troubles of the day. Hon. THOMAS J. STEVENSON was elected President and on taking the chair remarked, that without any previous notice to himself that there was any intention of calling a meeting of the Merchants of Boston, to consult together, or to recommend, or devise means of aiding their fellow-citizens in the crisis which was now upon them; with no previous notice that such a consultation was to be held, he was asked to preside over it, he did so without having asked of another man his opinion as to what should be done. He had no proposition to make, but he felt bound as a merchant of Boston, having had business interests for many years of life; he felt bound to express a single opinion, which he would not hesitate to express any where. It was simply this, that when men who were perfectly solvent, and who could show themselves to be in that condition, were unable to meet their obligations, it was *the duty of every man who had given the subject any attention to give his opinion as to the means of relief from the present financial distresses.* He believed that the banks in New-York and Boston were, upon their returns which they make to the authorities and the public, in a condition to render to the solid men of the community very large material aid without danger to themselves, but with benefit to their customers; and he believed they would be stronger for so doing. He then read the call for the meeting, and called for the presentation of business.

Mr. PEARCE, of the firm of PEARCE & BACON, offered the following resolutions, which were drawn in behalf of the Committee appointed at the meeting the previous day.

THE COMMITTEE'S RESOLUTION.

Whereas, In the present state of monetary affairs, arising, among other causes, from the suspension of specie payments in several of the States, and a total interruption of remittances from the South and West, there is an entire want of confidence in the value of every kind of property, as well as in the solvency of companies, firms and individuals, great numbers of whom, having ample means, but being unable to raise money to meet their present payments promptly as they mature, must inevitably suspend unless relief comes from some quarter; and whereas such a result would be disastrous to every New-England interest, and strike with fearful force all her industrial institutions, paralyzing the arm of labor by throwing out of employment a very large class of our population, who are depending upon their daily labor for the support of themselves and their families; and whereas, if the present crisis is continued, the blow must fall severely upon our banking institutions, by placing in their vaults a great amount of suspended paper—it is therefore

Resolved, As the sense of this meeting, composed of merchants, manufacturers and business men, residents of Boston and vicinity, that our hope in this fearful crisis and to avert the evil, is aid from the banks of Boston and other parts of the State of Massachusetts; that upon them devolves a responsibility which their managers will meet with firmness, but with a due regard to the great interests involved.

They would therefore respectfully but earnestly urge, as the sense of this meeting, upon the Presidents and Directors of these banks that they should come to the rescue and furnish the necessary aid to sustain and give relief to the business community, and they pledge themselves, and have full confidence that the whole community will sustain the Banking Institutions in the carrying out of the measures proposed by this resolution.

Mr. STETSON proceeded to say that he thought the meeting was called prematurely, at the suggestion of a few gentlemen who met yesterday afternoon. He referred to the action of the banks at the meeting a few days since, and said they intended to stick by their promise. [Applause.] Before the bank which he represented had had time to act, this meeting was called, he thought prematurely, for it would but add to the excitement, for no such meeting could be held in such times without getting up an excitement. In times like these what was wanted was a steady head and a stiff back bone. [Applause.] The question was whether they would stand by New-York in their honorable position. Did they wish to call upon the banks to suspend? [Cries of No, no.] Then he asked every merchant of Boston to do all that he could to sustain the honor of this city. Would they ever, while New-York maintained her position, submit to suspension of the Boston banks? [Cries of Never, never.] The speaker then pointed out the means which were flowing in, and thought it strange that Boston merchants should now despond. He would say for himself that he had a little property, and he would give one-half of it to sustain the honor of the city of Boston, and he would give the rest to the poor. [Prolonged applause.]

In conclusion, he moved the adoption of the following resolutions as a substitute for those presented by the Committee;

MR. STETSON'S RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That in the present exigency every effort should be made to support *and protect* the mercantile honor of the metropolis of New-England.

Resolved, That, as long as New-York maintains her high and honorable position in sustaining public credit, the merchants of Boston will sustain and maintain her honor by rendering all aid in their power to continue their business upon a specie basis.

Resolved, That the voluntary suspension of banks is a great public calamity, and should not be entertained by gentlemen of high mercantile honor, *only* in the last extremity.

Resolved, That the merchants of Boston have undoubted faith in the security and ability of the banks of this city to pay all their liabilities in any extremity.

Resolved, That it is the duty of banks, as well as individuals, to render each other all aid possible to carry us through the present crisis.

The resolutions were received with applause.

Mr. PEIRCE said that as the last gentleman had made objection to the resolution which he had offered in behalf of the Committee, he deemed it his duty, having been present at the preliminary meeting, to make something in the nature of a personal explanation. He was invited to be present at that meeting by several gentlemen, vastly his seniors. The gentlemen who composed that meeting were very well aware of the resolution announced by the Boston banks to discount to the amount of 10 per cent. upon their capital on Monday, but they were equally well aware that *their loans would not thus be increased, for that amount of paper would mature before Monday next.* Everybody knew that a large amount of the money transactions of the city took place in private banking houses and in the street, but street negotiations were now closed. Gentlemen were present who had had their experience in the street within the last ten days, and had found it impossible to raise money on any species of property. Knowing this to be the fact—that men who could pay their debts in six days with property, or what was property ten days ago, were unable to raise money, and that unless relief is soon obtained, the result must be a general suspension. To devise means of relief for men who could show their solvency, and who could pay their debts in four ways—*to enable such men to get through next week,* was the object of this meeting. The resolutions which he had presented were drawn in view of this necessity, and the question was now submitted to the merchants of Boston: What will you do? The speaker said that he wanted no aid for himself. He had met one-half his liabilities within the last ten days, and had had but $1,600 from all the banks in Boston; his liquidations had amounted to over a hundred thousand dollars, and he was where he could see his way out of the woods. But he did not wish to float alone on the surface of the water—if everybody else was going overboard he would jump in too. [Applause.] It was too late now to discuss the causes which had led to the present condition of affairs. If, said he, you undertake to go into such a discussion, everybody will suspend before anything can be done. His property was in bills receivable, as good as could be made in the city of Boston, but it was unavailable, unless some remedy was soon devised. Look at the extremity to which some of the strongest corporations in Boston were reduced—rich as they were in personal as well as in real property. *They were now taking the raw material from their store-houses and sending it to England at a loss of fifty per cent.* If such was the condition of the mill corporations, what would the people who got their living in them do? There were 50,000, perhaps 60,000 people, he could not say just how many there were, in New-England, depending on these factories for their daily bread. Winter was upon them, and now they were turned out of employment. The result would be that they would be thrown upon the charities of the people around them.

JAMES LAWRENCE, Esq., was the next speaker. He said he rose to say one word in further explanation of the call for this meeting. He found on opening the morning papers that his name was appended to the call. He was not aware until then that he was one of the committee appointed at the preliminary meeting, but nevertheless he was willing to take his share of the responsibility of issuing the call and of the result of the meeting. He did not understand that this meeting was called to take into consideration the suspension of specie payment by the banks. Yesterday at the preliminary meeting some words might have been uttered upon that subject, but they were not among the well-considered suggestions. He saw in a morning paper the statement that the meeting was called for the purpose of considering such a project, and he wished that paper to say in language quite as strong as he used, that that subject did not come up in the preliminary meeting, and he hoped it would not come up in this. *He believed the banks,*—and by the banks he meant the moneyed institutions of Boston,—*were abundantly able to sustain the merchants of Boston in this crisis.* It had been said, and it might be true, that this meeting was premature, but he believed that before it closed it would be mature. It had been said of the agreement which the Bank Presidents had entered into, that it was brought about by private individuals. There were many men who thought they ought to have been consulted, and he had been told by some that "it was a dry goods movement." His reply was, that a public meeting ought to be held. He believed that this great gathering of merchants of Boston would have some effect on the money of Boston. He believed if there was any thing in well considered public opinion, *that money after to-day would come forward for the relief of the men who were solvent, and who could pay their debts.* He thought that both sets of resolutions could be adopted—he saw nothing inconsistent between them. We are, said he, opposed to suspending specie payments I take it, (applause,) and we are determined that the banks shall see the necessity of opening their coffers and letting us have all the relief we can have. He therefore moved that *the two series of resolutions be united and adopted together.*

Mr. CALEB STETSON seconded Mr. LAWRENCE's motion, and the meeting was addressed by several prominent merchants, among them Hon. WILLIAM STURGIS. He had hoped for many years that it would never again be his lot to meet wi h his fellow merchants to consider the expediency of recommending to our moneyed institutions the policy of bringing dishonor upon Boston by repudiating their responsibilities. Much that had been said was true, and much was not sound. The last two speakers had said truly enough, that money was not merchandise, but only a standard of value; but he thought *the course they advocated would result in the destruction of that standard.* It had been his lot to pass through three crises in some respects similar to that under which they were now suffering. Two of them resulted in a partial suspension of specie payments throughout the country. In 1815, when he was more actively engaged in business than he had been at any time since, when the business interests of New-England were crippled by the war, the pressure came, and South and West suspension was universal. What did New-England do then in the war-time? She stood firm and maintained her honor before the world; and there was not a single circumstance in the commercial history of New-England to which he pointed with more pride and satisfaction than to the fact that then, when all around her went down, she paid all her debts. And she prospered under and after it, and in consequence of it. In 1837 a somewhat different state of things existed, and the discussion of that crisis was hardly in place here. The question now was, will the merchants of Boston call on their banks to do under the present circumstances what they would not ask them to do under other and less extraordinary circumstances? He had been engaged for several days in trying to show the managers of the banks of Boston that *it would be safe for them and beneficial to the merchants for them to act on the policy recommended in Mr. Stetson's resolutions. He believed they would be as safe with a run upon them with their loans $10,000,000 larger than at present, as they are now.* Do they say they cannot stand it? Then let them fall. Let them do their duty as they ought, and then if they are obliged to fail let them do it with less than $1,000 in their vaults. He did not believe in the right of banks to suspend payment while they had anything to pay with. He did not believe in the honesty of the man who said, "Mr. Creditor, I can pay you, but I will not, because I want the money for another purpose;" and he had as little opinion of the repudiating bank as he had of the repudiating man. Mr. S. argued that a suspension of specie payments would afford no relief—it had not done so in Philadelphia and Baltimore, and it would not do so in Boston.

The President then stated the question to be on the adoption of both sets of resolutions.

Mr. WHEELWRIGHT—You can't adopt them both—they are antagonistical.

The resolutions as printed above were adopted with an almost unanimous shout of "Aye," a single voice answering to the call for "otherwise minded."

On motion by Mr. CALEB STETSON, the meeting then dissolved.

Money Affairs in Other Cities.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Oct. 3, A. M.

Monetary affairs here, in our own city, are more quiet, but money is as hard to command as ever, and if there is less excitement it is only because there is lessened effort to resist the seemingly overwhelming difficulties that threaten to whelm in ruin so many of our active, though unwisely extended, business men. Our banks are acting with more uniformity, and it is hoped a good understanding may be established among them by the time the Legislature goes into session. Coin is already fast hiding itself from view. The difference between coin and paper is still 4@5 ₩ cent., with a moderate business at these rates.

In the stock market there was a moderate business yesterday, the business being pretty much in loans, of which $24,000 sold. There were sales of about 1,200 shares. City 6s declined ½, and State 5s improved ¼. Beaver Meadow Railroad shares declined ½, Pennsylvania Railroad ½, Schuylkill Navigation preferred ¼, Morris Canal preferred ¼, and Reading Railroad 1¼, closing at 15¼. It was currently reported on the street, at the close of the day, that the paper of this Company had gone to *protest.* This report, no doubt, had some influence in depressing the price. We do not vouch for the truth of the report, though it was very generally credited by those most likely to be well informed. The Company has been busily engaged for the last two or three days in the payment of its coupons, and it is understood will continue to pay until all are satisfied.

The reported tonnage by the four principal lines connecting the anthracite coal regions with tide-water, is quite unfavorable, and especially so in reference to the works connecting with the Schuylkill region. The Reading Railroad brought down but 24,009 tons, against 55,235 tons in the corresponding week last year. The tonnage by the canal is 26,307 tons, against 32,139 tons in corresponding week last year. By canal and railroad to the Lehigh region, the shipments are 39,491 for the week, against 41,221 in corresponding week last year. The decrease of production in the two regions, thus far, is 125,662 tons.

	Lehigh.		Schuylkill.	
1857.	Week.	Season.	Week.	Season.
Canal	30,521	690,274	26,307	929,469
Railroad	8,960	345,762	24,009	1,447,629
Total	39,491	1,036,036	50,316	2,376,998
SAME TIME LAST YEAR.				
1856.	Week.	Season.	Week.	Season.
Canal	34,973	887,010	32,139	842,526
Railroad	6,248	111,756	55,235	1,707,404
Total	41,221	998,766	87,374	2,549,930

RECAPITULATION OF THE SEASON.

	1856.	1857.		
Lehigh Canal	887,010	690,274	Dec.	196,736
Lehigh Railroad	111,756	345,762	Inc.	234,006
Schuylkill Canal	842,526	929,469	Inc.	86,943
Sch'kill Railroad	1,707,404	1,447,529	Dec.	259,875
Total	3,548,696	3,413,034	Dec.	135,662

The coal trade is exceedingly depressed, not only in the mining regions, but at the points of consumption. There is literally no demand, and with no great overstock prices are scarcely maintained.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin, Oct. 2—P. M.

The announcement that the paper of the Reading Railroad Company had gone to protest caused quite a panic at the Stock Board this morning, and it was offered at the opening at 12, but subsequently 100 shares sold at 12¾, and after the close of the Board it went up to 14¼. The other fancy Stocks have no fixed value. Bank Stocks are not inquired after. North America Bank was offered at 146; Pennsylvania Bank at 96, with 80 bid; Philadelphia Bank at 112; Farmers and Mechanics' at 59¼; Southwark at 60; Commercial Bank at 49; Mechanics' Bank at 25; Manufacturers and Mechanics' at 20, and Girard at 8¾. The telegraphic report of the suspension of a large Banking-House in New-York—the branch of a prominent firm in this city—caused considerable excitement among the Third-street Brokers, and increased the gloom which already characterizes monetary affairs. An unusually large amount of mercantile paper matures to-day, but the exigency has generally been well provided for, and but little apprehension is felt for the result. The Banks are more liberal in their discounts, and acting more in concert. Gold and silver continues to range from 4 to 5 per cent. above city notes.

We had not designed to mention the suspension referred to above in more definite terms, but the receipt of the following card, from the house of E. W. CLARK & Co., of this city, induces us to violate our rule on the subject:

"CARD.—It is due to the customers and friends of the undersigned to inform them that the suspension of E. W. CLARK, DODGE & Co., New-York, does not seriously affect them here, and that they will go on with their business as usual.

E. W. CLARK & CO."

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Oct. 3, 1857."

We are extremely gratified at being able to present this assurance of the soundness of this old-established and highly esteemed Philadelphia house.

From the Detroit Free Press.

The doors of the Peninsular Bank were closed yesterday, a card concerning which and the condition of its affairs, published by order of the Directors, is contained in another column. We presume there is no disposition in any quarter to disguise the fact that the occurrence is in consequence of embarrassments of the Bank, arising from the monetary pressure which all banking institutions are feeling just now. There has been a very severe demand for coin upon all our banks during some days past, for which the Peninsular was not prepared, and which exhausted its ability yesterday. An injunction was served upon it yesterday afternoon, at the instance of the Attorney-General, the real purpose of which undoubtedly is to preserve its charter and enable it to arrange its affairs. What its prospects of arrangement and resumption may be we cannot state, but we hope, with all our citizens, that its difficulties are temporary. Its circulating notes are all secured by Michigan State stocks, dollar for dollar. At present Michigan stocks, like all other State stocks, are depreciated in the market. They fetch but about seventy-five cents. But this depreciation comes of the financial disasters, and will end with their termination. They are worth par, and will command par probably within a few weeks.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

Financial affairs still remain unsettled, and there is to-day more stringency in the Money market. Since the suspension of specie payments, by a more liberal policy adopted, many who were greatly pressed have obtained relief. This, however, is about the only advantage gained. Others, less interwoven with speculative and extended operations—the industrial and laboring classes, who never obtained, and never calculated upon bank facilities—have, and still are suffering, owing to an advance in specie, or the depreciation of bank-notes. Capitalists are not much disposed to invest, and even good notes find little favor on the street. We quote the nominal rates to-day of fair to good paper at 1½@2½ ₩ cent. a month. Nothing doing in second-class. Money on call, 1½@2 ₩ cent. Exchange on the North has advanced to 4@5 ₩ cent. premium. Virginia notes, old banks, are selling at 2½@3 ₩ cent. discount. Other banks, 4@5 ₩ cent. No sale for North Carolina and Western bank-notes. Specie has advanced, and being in greater demand, commands 4@5 ₩ cent. premium, with an upward tendency. Exchange on England is selling at 7@8 ₩ cent. premium in Baltimore bank-notes, equal to 3@4 ₩ cent. in gold.

From the Richmond Whig.

The recent financial troubles have materially depressed the stock market, though they have not deprived it of vitality. There has been a moderate amount of business in Virginia 6s, at a decline of $2 upon the prevailing rates of last week, though at the close $86 was again the asking rate. The offerings are quite limited, we understand, and, consequently, those disposed to sell are enabled to exhibit firmness. The market was considered to be in an easier condition to-day, the decline in the price of Northern sight exchange having a favorable effect. The only other sales reported to us, this week, were city bonds and Fire Association stock, at former prices. If no other private transactions have taken place, the result of the week's business shows that holders of stocks have not been compelled to force their shares upon the market to raise money.

From the New-Orleans Picayune.

The demand for money this week has been unremitting, both in bank and outside, at the former principally for short loans, in partial postponement of payments now maturing, and in the street chiefly on two to four months' paper, at rates ranging from 1¼@1½, and occasionally down to 2 ₩ cent. At rare intervals we hear of a negotiation of selected signatures at 12, but for quotable purposes this figure is obsolete. The banks are entirely unable to meet all the applications pouring in on them, and hence a considerable quantity is in the hands of the discount brokers. Of long paper there is very little offering.

From the New-Orleans Courier.

The weekly statement of the Banks is a good one, much better than anticipated. It shows an increase in Specie of $170,816, an increase in deposits of $205,000, an increase in Exchange of $126,000, a decrease in all loans and discounts of $150,000.

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE BANKS.

BANKS.	CIRCULATION.		DEPOSITS.	
	Sept. 19.	Sept. 26.	Sept. 19.	Sept. 26.
Citizens' Bank	3,641,730	3,704,971	2,337,520	2,461,006
Canal Bank	917,405	903,065	514,171	668,383
Louisiana	701,040	795,060	2,066,000	2,013,175
Louisiana State	1,566,130	1,630,915	2,600,316	2,630,224
Mech. & Traders'	333,560	277,735	366,710	367,064
Bk. of N. Orleans	668,565	680,240	612,520	618,020
Southern Bank	700,035	681,365	524,054	503,545
Union Bank	202,000	194,150	70,948	122,371
Bank of J. Robb	305,190	295,565	295,105	315,696
Total	9,069,444	7,973,415	9,594,651	9,730,454

BANKS.	SPECIE.		LOANS.	
	Sept. 19.	Sept. 26.	Sept. 19.	Sept. 26.
Citizens' Bank	1,794,061	1,952,230	4,256,466	4,363,470
Canal Bank	736,813	861,128	3,046,861	3,067,604
Louisiana	1,124,454	1,132,873	2,109,103	2,148,103
Louisiana State	1,366,172	1,482,046	3,974,061	4,057,507
Mech. & Traders'	209,000	196,229	1,013,083	978,908
Bk. of N. Orleans	315,790	291,653	1,588,967	1,487,682
Southern Bank	365,449	365,241	1,431,271	1,649,699
Union Bank	66,404	112,570	584,156	549,334
Bank of J. Robb	166,420	162,411	554,856	526,722
Total	6,264,235	6,436,051	20,270,830	20,366,376

The following is the comparative amount of exchange held:

	Sept. 19.	Sept. 26.
Citizens' Bank	$461,784	$610,671
Canal Bank	163,715	233,537
Bank of Louisiana	331,826	436,364
Louisiana State Bank	365,636	331,423
Mechanics' and Traders' Bank	none	
Union Bank	439,904	327,970
Bank of New-Orleans	105,271	114,957
Southern Bank	231,744	230,738
	$2,039,900	$2,165,860
Due distant Banks	741,706	604,661

We understand that the Canal Bank (the motive power of which is in New-York,) and the Bank of Louisiana (which in all decisive or important decisions has an "*arrière pensée*" to London stockholders,) have called to-day on the other Banks for balances in specie. This is the only circumstance out of the usual routine which has happened in the financial market under the influence of the news of suspensions of Banks elsewhere, (in Baltimore and Philadelphia,) and even this does not seem to have ruffled the serenity and evenness of the financial movement of this place. It will be seen hereafter whether this "scare" of the Canal Bank and Bank of Louisiana, both of which are under certain public (if not clique or stockholders' responsibilities) is most entitled to public ridicule or indignation. The people's bank (the Citizens' Bank) seems to ignore the existence of any such thing as a money panic, or anything else than a passing squall; for its managers, or President, seems to have the equanimity or "*aplomb*" to realize, that with one hundred and twenty millions of receipts from the cotton crop at this place, and thirty millions from the sugar crop, he that would lose his balance of mind from circumstances passing elsewhere, is unfit for any controlling position in the financial system of our city.

From the Nashville Banner.

The President and Cashier of the Bank of Nashville have issued the following circular:

BANK OF NASHVILLE, Sept. 28, 1857.

In consequence of prejudicial and unfounded reports relative to the solvency of this bank, causing a large number of depositors to withdraw their funds, besides a heavy demand for coin, we have been forced to suspend payments for the present. We beg of our friends to take no action in the matter for a few days, until we have had time for reflection as to the best course to be pursued. Our assets are ample to pay all liabilities, and they shall be faithfully applied. To place the creditors of the Bank of Nashville beyond all doubt, we have determined to convey our private property as additional security to be used in the event of necessity, reserving only enough to pay our private indebtedness, which is small.

N. HOBSON, President.
W. WHELESS, Cashier.

The bank steps were crowded yesterday by depositors and note-holders, and considerable excitement existed. At the degree of confidence in the ability of the bank to pay out, and we unhesitatingly advise all note-holders not to submit to any unnecessary sacrifice. The high character of the President and Cashier is ample guarantee, where they are known, that no unfair advantage will be taken of their creditors, and we have the assurance of a leading member of the bar in this city, a gentleman of the highest standing, who has thoroughly investigated their affairs, that the assets are abundantly adequate to ultimately discharge every liability.

From the Boston Traveller, Oct. 3—P. M.

The early and prompt payment of a large amount of notes this morning, was an encouraging feature of the day. At the opening of the Banks, a large number, at the well-timed suggestion of the morning papers, were on hand to "pay up." At the closing hour of 'Change, no excitement was manifested, and the day was less pressing than many were led to anticipate. The share market continues inactive, and operations are on a limited scale. There was a fair demand to-day for the popular railroad shares, and prices were severally sustained. Boston & Maine improved ¼, closing at 79½ bid, 80 asked; Worcester in request at 79 bid, a gain of 1 ₩ cent., no shares offering for sale; Fitchburg opened at a fall of $1 ₩ share, but was in demand at the closing quotations, 66¼; Northern declined $1 ₩ share; Old Colony 73 bid, 74 asked; Michigan Central 33 bid; Vermont & Massachusetts Railroad 5¾; Eastern 36@37. Mining stocks are lower, and under forced sales Pittsburg declined $10 ₩ share, Minnesota $6.

We understand that the bills of the Bass River Bank, of Beverly, Mass., are redeemed at the Suffolk Bank. The Bass River Bank is in a solvent condition, and stands well.

From the St. Louis Republican.

Messrs. DARBY & BARKSDALE say they have a half million of dollars, of their individual fortunes, to fall back upon to pay their depositors. We believe this—we believe it is true to the letter, and if the business of the banking house is not sufficient to meet their liabilities, then they will scrupulously pay every cent that they owe. All that they want is a little time to arrange their affairs, necessarily somewhat deranged by the effort to pay so large an amount of deposits in so short a period. There should be no apprehension in regard to the solvency of this house, nor that they will come out of this disaster with their fortunes very little, if at all, impaired.

The house of J. J. ANDERSON & Co. is in a condition which will make the payment of every deposit, to the very last cent, as certain as anything can be. Its resources are abundant. Its present embarrassment is owing, in a great measure, to a desire to protect the credit of our city and not to any illegitimate speculations. We repeat, that not a dollar will be lost by any depositor or any other person having business connection with this house.

If there were unusual demands upon either of the other banking houses, they were promptly met.

From the Chicago Times.

We are glad to learn that at a meeting of the leading business men of this city, held last evening at the Tremont House, it was resolved to resort to measures which, if vigorously carried out, cannot fail to relieve this community, to a considerable extent, of the financial embarrassments under which we at present labor. The accompanying circular was drawn up, and, as it will be seen, was immediately signed by a large number of our principal firms. Others, we doubt not, will add their names to it in the course of to-day, and it is intended to hold another meeting this evening at the Tremont House, to which all our merchants are invited.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Sept. 30, 1857.

We, the undersigned, merchants of Chicago, in view of the pressure in the money market, which has a direct tendency to check the forwarding of grain, thereby hindering the collection of debts among our country customers, have determined on the following course, which, we trust, our country merchants will act upon with promptness and dispatch; as the lateness of the season demands that whatever is done in this direction should be done within forty or forty-five days. It will not be possible to forward grain after that time to the seaboard, hence the necessity of immediate action in the premises. We propose that our customers buy wheat of the farmers at the current price here, less the freight, and forward to us—"The Merchants' Grain Forwarding Association,"—either on joint account, or as their agents in forwarding or selling; or if the farmer wishes to make his agents through you, on the same terms, allow him to do so. It will be necessary, however, that the Association be apprised of the manner in which each shipment is designed, to be accounted for on receipt of the shipping letter.

This Association proposes to raise the necessary funds to pay all charges here and elsewhere, until the grain is sold, for which they will charge no commission, and when sold, render an account to the shippers, auditing them the amount of their liabilities to the members of the Association, and hold the balance of the funds subject to order. The farmer can see that this is not done for speculation, and that he is sure of getting value received for his grain, and of paying his liabilities without handling a dollar in money. After navigation closes, grain will probably rate much lower than it now does, which should be another inducement for immediate shipment by the farmers.

Cooley, Farwell & Co.,	Fargo & Kellogg,
Barrett, King & Co.,	R. D. Jones & Co.,
Doggett, Bassett & Hill,	Peake, Mouat & Delong,
J. H. Dunham & Co.,	Wadsworth & Wells,
Wm. Blair & Co.,	Benedict, Mallory & Farnham,
John R. Mills & Co.,	J. H. Reed & Co.,
Chas. G. Wicker & Co.,	Huntington, Wadsworth & Parks,
E. G. Hall & Co.,	
Davis, Moody & Co.,	
Ewing, Briggs & Co.,	

From the Boston Advertiser.

We are gratified to be permitted to print the subjoined letter, addressed by Hon. WILLIAM APPLETON to a friend in New-York. It breathes the same healthy spirit as that which animated the meeting yesterday:

BOSTON, Thursday, Oct. 1, 1857.

MY DEAR SIR: It is a good many years since I had a correspondence with you on the subject of the financial state of the country, but it appears to me that the time has arrived which demands deep consideration and wise action. New-York is the head-quarters, and has a great responsibility in this matter as intimately connected with the prosperity of the whole country. Her Banks are now evidently in a state of great strength, whilst the commercial community are severely pressed and brimful of fear. In this state of things it appears to me that the duty and interest of the New-York Banks require at once a liberal increase of their discounts.

There can be no risk in it. No specie can be carried out of the city because there is no place where it is more valuable. Boston can and will follow the suit of New-York, and things might in these two cities very soon resume their usual and natural course and put an end to the cry of the merchants for suspension. I should hope it might do more and bring Philadelphia to her senses and lead her to retrace her steps before it is too late. A very short time will increase our specie from California, and probably from Europe. I see nothing to prevent the country from assuming a state of the highest prosperity in its regular trade, if the present panic can be allayed.

Yours, very truly, NATHAN APPLETON.

JOHN A. STEVENS, Esq., President Bank of Commerce, New-York.

Foreign Trade of Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, Oct. 3.

Imports of Foreign Goods at the port of Boston for the week ending Oct. 3:

Dry Goods	$175,000	Copper Ore	[illegible]
Hides	33,[illegible]	Other Articles	[illegible]
Wool	67,[illegible]	Total	[illegible]
Iron and Steel	114,[illegible]	Corresponding week 1856	[illegible]
Sugar and Molasses	84,[illegible]		
Flax	53,[illegible]	Increase	[illegible]

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Oct. 3—6 P. M.

FLOUR heavy and dull. Sales 900 bbls. at $4 62½@$5 for choice to extra Wisconsin, Indiana and Ohio; and $6 25@6 50 for double extra. WHEAT opened steady, closing dull. Sales 30,000 bushels at 80c. for No. 1 Chicago spring and $1 for white Michigan and Kentucky. CORN unchanged. Sales 12,000 bushels at 56c. OATS steady. Sales 1,500 bushels to arrive at 34c. WHISKY heavy at 19c. FREIGHTS—Corn 10c. to New-York. *Lake Imports for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day*—900 bbls. Flour. *Canal Exports*—12,000 bushels Wheat; 5,000 bushels Corn. There is a fresh breeze blowing up the Lake but no fleet coming in.

PROVIDENCE, Saturday, Oct. 3.

The *Journal* reports COTTON dull and heavy. Sales only in small lots for immediate use. WOOL—The light sales show the continued depressed state of the market. Total sales 10,000 lbs. PRINTING CLOTHS—The sales of the week are 4,000 pieces, 5¼c. on private terms.

OSWEGO, Saturday, Oct. 3—6 P. M.

FLOUR and GRAIN quiet. *Canal Freights* dull and unchanged. Flour 34 cents and Wheat 10 cents to New-York. *Lake Imports to-day*: 16,000 bushels Wheat, 12,000 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*: 3,000 barrels Flour, 26,000 bushels Wheat.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Oct. 2.

COTTON—Sales to-day 2,500 bales, at stiffer prices, but the quotations are unchanged. Middling 14c.@14¼c. Sales of the week, 10,500 bales. Receipts of the week, 28,500 bales. Decreased receipts as compared with last year, 29,000. Stock in port, 60,000. FLOUR dull, at $5 50. WHEAT declining; Red, $1 05. White CORN 73½c. LARD dull and declined ½c., barreled 10½c. STERLING EXCHANGE 100@101. Prime Rio COFFEE 10¾c. Sales of the week, 3,400 bags. Stock in port, 120,000 bags. Other articles generally unchanged.

NEW-YORK CITY.

☞ A year ago this time they were turning out some 300 a day newly-naturalized citizens at the Naturalization-Office in the City Hall. Now they are making but about 15 a day, notwithstanding the near approach of election. To get out one's first papers there is a charge of a quarter; for the second they charge fifty cents.

THE CITY'S HEALTH.—It is seldom that the metropolis enjoys a season so distinguished from end to end for good health. We have had no epidemic during the Summer or Fall, and the diseases that always prevail extensively have been less violent than usual. Last week there were only 443 deaths in the City—118 less than the previous week, though that was a very salubrious one.

☞ The American Assembly nominations are to be made this week,—the times for the nominating Committees of the several Wards that singly comprise an Assembly District being dictated by the Councils. Thursday evening next all the Councils residing in those new Assembly Districts that comprise parts of different Wards, make their nominations.

[Advertisement.]

CAPT. KYD, OR THE WITCH OF HURLGATE.—This powerful and sterling Drama, by Dr. J. S. JONES, is to be performed at PURDY'S National Theatre to-night, and so is an Irish Drama, by ROBINSON, the Comedian, entitled "Black Hugh, the Outlaw," and the laughable Farce of "Your Life's in Danger." Dancing by Miss ADELAIDE PRICE, and Mr. S. WELLS. The double trapes, by the DENNIN Brothers, and songs by Mr. J. CONNER and others. Mr. J. H. ALLEN, Mr. G. L. FOX, Mrs. H. F. NICHOLS, Miss JULIA DALY, and the entire strength of the excellent Company appearing.

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